FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Meeting of the Geneva Arbitrators.

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAIN KEPT SECRET.

Catacazy's Pamphlet on the United States.

PRESIDENT THIERS COMPLIMENTED BY GAMBETTA.

SWITZERLAND.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, July 15.—Count Sclopis, President of the arbitrators, Rajuba, the Brazilian member, Cushing, Davis, and Waite are already here. The English agents are expected this morning. To-day's sitting will be formal. The proceedings of the Board are still confidential.

The English representatives to the arbitration have arrived. It is believed that the session of the Board will continue from six weeks to two months, with four sittings each week. The English agents will make a strong contest against American indirect claims, but the prevailing impression is that the award in favor of the United States will be a large one. The proceedings will be conducted in secret.

GENEVA, July 15.—*Evening.*—The Board of Arbitration convened at two o'clock this afternoon, and continued in session until four. The members again agreed that absolute secrecy should be maintained as to their proceedings. The daily sittings will probably be decided on for the present. The first subject for discussion will be the principles enunciated by the treaty of Washington.

LONDON, July 15.—Special dispatches from Geneva to the London journals state that all the members of the Board of Arbitration were present at the meeting to-day, as were also the agents and counsel for either side, with the exception of Wm. M. Evarts, one of the counsel for the United States. Although the court sat with closed doors, there is reason to know that the question who was occupied from the beginning with the consideration of the basis on which the deliberations of the board are to be conducted. At the sitting to-morrow a special plan for the future course of proceedings will be discussed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATACAZY'S PAMPHLET.

LONDON, July 15.—The *Echo* this morning devotes a leading article to Catacazy's statement. The *Echo* says: "Catacazy's pamphlet, which was offered to us for two hundred pounds, has been published. It fully justifies our opinion that it was not worth the money. Indeed, it is hardly worth noticing. The ex-minister is simply trying to justify himself."

The *Echo* thinks that Fish did well to bow Catacazy out of Washington. Catacazy's pamphlet quotes a note addressed to him by Gortschakoff, in which the latter says, "Do not lose sight of the facts that we are not sowers of discord. Carefully abstain from encouraging misunderstandings between England and America. The Emperor wants peace."

FRANCE.

GAMBETTA'S ANNIVERSARY SPEECH.

PARIS, July 15.—Gambetta, in his speech at Lafayette's tomb at Jonarre, yesterday, praised the public as an embodiment of the principles of self-government, order and prosperity. He denounced the Conservative party, and complimented Thiers in high terms, declaring that his administration had been a great success.

BY MAIL.

INTERVIEWING AT GENEVA.

The interviewers at Geneva have but little encouragement. They are received something after this style.

Correspondent—A fine day, Mr. ——

Arbitrator—A very fine day, sir.

C.—I think we are going to have rain, sir.

A.—It certainly does look cloudy.

C.—And so you had your meeting to-day?

A.—Yes, sir, we had our meeting.

C.—And the English complied with the terms of the treaty by presenting their case?

A.—They did.

C.—I thought I understood you to say so, sir.

A.—In that case, then, sir, I must have failed to catch my own observation.

C.—(Aside)—Go to the d—. (Aloud)—Good morning, sir.

A.—Good morning—good morning. I still can't help thinking we shall have rain.

JUDGE KEOGH AND THE IRISH CATHOLICS.

Judge Keogh still keeps alive Catholic zeal in Ireland. A great meeting was recently held in the Rotunda at Dublin, which, among other resolutions, denounced as a base calumny the foul charge that the Catholic clergy could be capable of prostituting the confessional to subserve any political purpose or interest whatsoever.

RITUALISM AND MACKONOCHISM IN ENGLAND.

A late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, has written to one of the London journals complaining of the waste of time by the Church Association of England, in prosecuting individuals who differ from it in matters of the present moment. "It is like nibbling at the leaves of a noxious plant, instead of striving to pull it up. Besides, there is no harm in æstheticism in itself, unless it leads to Romanism. The root, the tap-root or so called Ritualism is the priesthood, or third order in the Church of England, which was left sticking in it by Queen Elizabeth, to please herself. 'Priest may be only Presbyter writ small,' but it claims to be also a sacrificer. There is no guarantee for Protestantism with a real or simulated priesthood. The Episcopate and Deaconate are scriptural Christian institutions; the Priesthood is importation from Judaism or Paganism, or both. Bishops and deacons can do all the real business of the Church, if empowered by law. The priesthood is either superfluous or mischievous. With a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, Evangelicals, Broad Churchmen, and Protestant Nonconformists might extirpate the priesthood, and save the Established Church, which belongs to all in common. 'If this is not done, and done quickly,' according to the writer, 'an unseen finger will soon write on the venerable walls, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin.'"

A RESULT OF THE ENGLISH STRIKES.

"Iron and metal markets greatly excited." Such is the news from Wolverhampton and Shropshire in England; nor can we wonder at the agitation of these substantial branches of trade, when prices now-a-days week by week mounting higher and higher everywhere. "Nobody who has to do with iron or coal," says the London *Telegraph*, "ever knew such a state of things as now prevails. What will eventually be the price of coal in coal house can forfell; but the advance continues, and the last nine months have added fifty per cent. to the cost of most hardware articles. So rapid, indeed, are the upward movements that a list of charges has scarcely appeared from merchants or manufacturers before it is withdrawn. To take instance of the augmentation, curry-comb makers in England have just notified an increase of 15 per cent.; spades and shovels have gone up 25 per cent. since last settlements; padlocks have advanced 20 per cent.; sheets, plates, strip, and nail rods are from three pounds per ton; and the masters will not contract to do much business even at the enhanced terms. Coal, sympathizing with iron, is going up too, and altogether the condition of trade in these two leading items is one of the most agitated and anxious ever experienced. Such an unnatural elevation of prices is partly due to the decrease of production on account of the hot weather; but the chief cause is the prospect of a large rise in men's wages and in the cost of coal.

"The miners again threatens to become dearer, because of the colliers' demand for the reduction of the working day to eight hours—a change that would, it is thought, diminish the 'out-put' so considerably as to make coal owners charge at least another 2s per ton, which will render iron 20s per ton dearer. It is idle to deplore this commercial earthquake, which is the result of a great social uprise; men's souls and bodies are more than fuel or 'pig;' and things will by-and-by, no doubt, settle down again, with the advantage of far better times for the toilers who win so painfully the treasures of the earth. Meantime, nature means to have a finger in the business, and appears to be helping us by making coal and iron more plentiful. The borers at Child's Ercal, in Shropshire, have struck coal eleven hundred feet down. A fresh region of coal measure is now confidently looked for beneath the permian and new red sandstone north-east of Shropshire. Lord Granville, again, at Lilleshall, we are glad to see, has had the rare luck to come upon an area of top coal in a district where it was not at all expected. Thus, if the Ironmasters and coalmasters with their hands can only square all differences, Mother Earth is ready to go on with the business of life; and certainly the unfortunate consumer, at whose expense all these wild rigs are run in the market, has every reason to wish for peace and steady quotations."

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

SARATOGA, July 15.—The steeple chase, three miles for $800, was won by Tammany, beating three others. Time, 6:17.

Bassett and Longfellow will positively be among the starters for the Saratoga Cup on Tuesday.

SARATOGA, July 15.—The attendance at the races was large to-day. The steeple chase, three miles, was won by Taminany, Lobelia second, and Vesuvius third.

The second race, one and three-quarter miles, was won by Midday, Merriman second, and Metella third.

The third race, all ages, three-fourths of a mile, was won by Alarm, Piedmont and Plantina making a dead heat for the second place.

The great race for the Saratoga cup, two and quarter miles, takes place to-morrow, for which Harper's Longfellow is backed at $700 and Harry Bassett at $250.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Pools were sold to-night on the Saratoga cup race, with the following result: Longfellow, 150, 100, 40; Bassett, 60, 35, 25; Defender, 3, 2, 3.

SCHUETZENFEST.

NEW YORK, July 15.—A German schuetzenfest of five days' duration commenced at Hoboken to-day. Delegates are present from various parts of the country.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—The annual festival of the Baltimore Schuetzen Society commenced today. The Kaiser Franz Garde Band arrived this afternoon in full force. Between seven and ten thousand persons attended the concert of the band on the grounds to-night.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Account of his Explorations.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The *Herald's* letters from Stanley, giving a history of the meeting with Dr. Livingstone, and the latter's account of his explorations, say the Chambezi is the headwaters of the Nile. The stories the Doctor tells of the two countries through which the great river runs read like a fable. He tells of ivory being so cheap and plentiful as to be used for door-posts; of the skillful manufacture of fine grass cloth, resembling that of India; of a people nearly white, and extremely handsome, whom he supposes to be descendants of the ancient Egyptians, of copper mines at Katanga, which have been worked for ages, and of a docile and friendly people.

Dr. Livingstone and Stanley explored the head of Lake Tanganyika, and returned to Ujiji, where they spent the Christmas of 1871. Stanley says he found Livingstone in a very destitute condition, robbed and deserted by his men. He looks to be only about fifty, and is quite hale and hearty. In March, 1872, he began to organize an expedition to explore a few doubtful points, which he thinks will take about eighteen months, when he will return to England.

CHICAGO.

Stabbing Affray—Arrival of French Band —Hot Weather.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Shortly after one o'clock this morning a young man named Frank Woodward, who recently arrived in this city, engaged in a quarrel with a man whose name at present is unknown, and fatally struck him a blow with his fist, whereupon the man drew a bowie-knife and rushed upon Woodward and stabbed him in the breast, inflicting a ghastly wound, which may prove fatal.

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH BAND.

The French band was received by Mayor Medill this morning. He presented the resolutions of City Councils, tendering the members the hospitalities of the city, and made a short speech, welcoming them not only as artists, but as representatives of the French Republic who is coming by the direction of their President. A concert was given by the band at the Michigan Avenue Baptist church to-night, which was attended by an immense and enthusiastic audience.

HOT WEATHER.

The weather to-day was excessively hot. The thermometer averaged 85 to 90 in the shade.

CINCINNATI.

An Explanation—Fire—Funeral of a Circus Performer.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Strict accuracy requires the statement that in the melee between Alderman Keck and Mr. Nevins, reporter of the *Enquirer*, on Saturday, Mr. Keck, when he wrenched the cane from Mr. Laird, by whom he had been struck with it, tried to use it on Laird, but not on Nevins, as stated through misinformation in the report on Saturday night.

FIRE.

A fire, starting at six o'clock this evening, burned out the cigar factory and leaf tobacco factory of J. L. Kelly, No. 110 West Second street.

FUNERAL OF A CIRCUS PERFORMER.

The body of Charles Carter, of Barnum's circus, who was drowned at Hamilton on Saturday, was buried there yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery, with proper funeral services. The attaches raised two hundred dollars for a monument to the deceased.

CLEVELAND.

Cutting Affray—A Mystery Explained.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—A cutting affray occurred on Saturday night on Bostic street, in which a young man named John Ready was dangerously, if not fatally, stabbed. His assailants are unknown, but several persons are under arrest on suspicion.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

A well founded rumor is in circulation here that W. G. Williams, whose clothes were found in the bath-room since, and who was supposed to have been drowned while bathing, is now in Europe, having eloped with a young school teacher. It is said that previous to his leaving the country young Williams forged his father's name for large sums of money, which he succeeded in getting.

RHODE ISLAND.

Railway Train Thrown from the Track.

PROVIDENCE, July 15.—The two P. M. express train from Boston met with a serious accident today at Hopkinton, in consequence of a switch tender driving on the track despite the warnings of the flagman. The man, Isaac Lovell, was killed and the train thrown from the track. The baggage car in the front of the passenger cars slid from their trucks and landed on a gravel bank by the side of the track. The passengers were badly shaken up, but all escaped severe injuries.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS,

From Various Points.

—Hon. A. G. Thurman, of Ohio, has pronounced for Greeley.

—Carl Schurz and Colonel Grosvenor have returned to St. Louis.

—Wm. Woodruff, the veteran trainer and driver, died at Boston, on Sunday.

—The *Wood Chopper* is the name of a new Greeley paper to be started in Topeka, Kansas.

—The caterpillar is extending its ravages in Alabama, and the boll worm has also appeared.

—Davis & Moore's paper mill in Pepperell, Mass., was burned on Sunday. Loss $50,000; insurance $45,000.

—Samuel Platt, a well-known criminal lawyer, a student of Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, died suddenly in San Francisco.

—Governor Jewell has purchased the interest of J. H. Bromley in the Boston *Evening Post*. Bromley retires from the paper.

—Trains on the Central Pacific railroad were delayed twenty-four hours by a cloud burst washing away the track near Boca.

—Catacazy has published a pamphlet in Paris in justification of his course while representing the Russian Government in the United States.

—The storms and floods in England were particularly disastrous in Cheshire and Lancashire. Much property was destroyed and several lives lost.

—The steamship Canada, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York, and the Manhattan, from New York, and Ohio, from Baltimore, at Liverpool.

—Over one-half of the grading on the Lawrence & Topeka Railroad is completed. It is expected that trains will be running by the 1st of September.

—H. W. Guthrie, *alias* Club Foot, was literally torn to pieces by two charges of buckshot fired from a shot gun by Lew Perote at Eureka, Nev., on Sunday.

—Judge Linus Stephens, brother of Alex. H. Stephens, for many years prominent in politics of Georgia, died of congestion of the brain at Sparta, Ga., on Sunday.

—Two St. Louisians, named Fred. Kraenien and Constantine Stern, were drowned on Sunday while on a fishing excursion to Williams Lake, seventeen miles from St. Louis.

—The city of Southampton will soon give a grand banquet to Admiral Alden and the officers of the American fleet. The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the fleet on the 31st inst.

—Two Irishmen who had been refused work on a farm near Benitez, Alameda county, Cal., were detected firing grain stacks, and were tried by the neighbors, farmers, and hanged.

—The Irish National Band received another ovation in Portland, Maine, on Monday evening, where they gave a concert. The hall was densely packed, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

—The German Government has notified this Government that it has adopted the metrical system of which the unit of value is one mark—value in United States gold twenty-three cents.

—Recent heavy rains have caused an overflow ing of the Alabama river and its tributaries, tearing up railroad tracks and the cotton and corn crops to the value of two million dollars or more.

—President Thiers entertained General Sherman at a dinner party in Paris on Sunday. The foreign ministers resident at Paris, and several general officers of the French army were among the guests.

—The National Liberal Republican Executive Committee have elected General Burbridge, of Kentucky, George W. Anderson, of Maryland, and James M. Scoville, of New Jersey, a committee on finance.

—The Supreme Court of Michigan has refused the National Life Insurance Company of Chicago a writ of madamus to compel the Commissioner of Insurance to grant them authority to do business in that State.

—An examination of the official records shows that the Brooklyn Water Board expended eight or nine millions of dollars during the past three years, most of which was under circumstances justifying suspicions of fraud.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin*, *Chronicle*, and other Republican journals, urge the Republican State Committee to prevent George Graham from taking any part in the campaign, in California, believing that his interference would lose the State to the party.

—James Lyons, formerly doorkeeper of the Olympic Theatre, in San Francisco, in a quarrel over a game of cards at a saloon, shot James Miner, a plumber, twice in the breast, inflicting fatal wounds. He was arrested soon after. On his arrival at the calaboose he fell dead from heart disease.

—A stranger, name unknown, threw himself on the track in front of a fast moving train on the I. & St. Louis Railroad, on Monday afternoon, near St. Marys, Ind., and was torn in pieces. The engineer apparently waiting for some time the approach of the train, with the view of this mode of suicide.

—A balloon ascension was made in Boston on Saturday by Professor King, accompanied by Mr. Holden, of the Boston *Journal*. The ascension was a complete success. After being up for some time, a descent was made near the South Solitude. The balloon went up again and out to sea, and descended near Marshfield, where it was taken in tow by a yacht and landed on shore.

—The Chilcoatan Indians are threatening the Canadian Pacific Railway surveyors. Some of the party returned to Kamloops. The Indians attacked the surveyors at the forks of the Skeena. The Indians, incensed by the destruction of a village by white travelers' carelessness with fire, armed themselves, and notified the Government officers that no travel or freight would be allowed to pass through their country.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

The Stokes Trial.

FAILURE OF THE JURY TO AGREE.

Particulars of Their Deliberations.

FISK'S CLOTHES TRIED ON BY A JURYMAN.

Comments of the City Press.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE ON THE CITY'S FINANCES.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1872.

STOKES' CASE.

There was an immense concourse at the Court House this morning, awaiting the return of the jury in the Stokes case. The prisoner and his counsel looked rather cheerful. When the jury entered the foreman announced that they could come to no agreement whatever. The Judge thereupon discharged them. Stokes was taken back to the tombs.

Among the reports as to the jury is one claiming seven for murder in the first degree, four for manslaughter, or murder in the third degree, and one for acquittal. A motion is to be made to-day to have Stokes bailed.

The following particulars of the proceedings of the jury are given: On Saturday evening, when they first retired to deliberate, a ballot was taken, which resulted in seven for murder in the first degree, three for acquittal, and two for manslaughter in the third degree. They then took the clothes worn by all the jurors, and they arrived at the conclusion that Fisk had both his arms enveloped in his military cape at the time Stokes fired, consequently that Stokes' theory of Fisk drawing a pistol was a humbug. This influenced the three for acquittal to veer around for manslaughter in the third degree. The medical testimony was thrown out altogether, all believing the wound mortal from the first, and the question of insanity was barely referred to. There was a long discussion as to premeditation. All the jurors were of the opinion that Stokes never went to Central Hudson Depot with the premeditated design of meeting and killing Fisk. The seven jurors who were for murder believe that when Stokes met Fisk on the stairs, in a moment he formed in his mind the design of killing Fisk, and that this second was sufficient time for premeditation. The five jurors stoutly maintained that Stokes pulled a pistol in the heat of passion, since, and that he was drawn to the sight of Fisk, and that his crime was only manslaughter in the third degree. The debate on this point became quite excited, and some harsh words were used on both sides. Time and again a ballot was taken, but all to no avail. Firm to their opinions they all remained, and at last fell asleep, but woke up in precisely the same state of mind. Finally they gave up the dispute, seeing there was no hope of altering their opinions.

It is the opinion of several jurors that if they were allowed to bring in a verdict of murder in the second degree, or manslaughter in one of its higher degrees, they would have arrived at a verdict; but this was not allowed them, as the Judge charged them that they should either find a verdict of murder in the first degree, manslaughter in the third degree, or acquittal. An application for bail will be made in a few days.

The press comment on the result in the case as follows:

The *Express* calls it a farce—a contempt for common sense. Hereafter, it says, murder is no crime, but a little trial, a disagreement at first, and finally acquittal.

The *Commercial* blames the law, which allows no intermediate verdict between murder in the first degree and manslaughter in the third degree.

The *Post* says: We are nearing, if we have not already reached that point, where the taking of life is not to be considered as murder, except in the case of vulgar burglars, who have trespassed on the rights of property and sacrificed life to reach it.

MAYOR HALL'S MESSAGE.

Mayor Hall's message puts the debt of the city at a net figure of $97,000,000, deducting the sinking fund, money in the Treasury, and taxes to be collected this year, or $127,000,000 without these items. The tax rates this year will be 2.78-100, and produce $30,475,253, besides $900,000 for streets. The Mayor believes the debt will be reduced to the first named figure before New Years. He recommends the police force to be increased to 2,500, the present number being insufficient. The aggregate valuations of real and personal estates for 1872 amount to $1,104,097,087, and for 1871 to $1,076,253,633.

NOT TO BE GERMANIZED.

A procession of about three thousand natives of Alsace and Lorraine, headed by the band of the Grande Lafayette, marched down Broadway to the office of the French Consul, where they signed papers of allegiance to France. On returning up Broadway large numbers of women joined the procession, which was cheered at many points, and dispersed quietly at the Casino, the French headquarters here.

PLATFORM OF INTERNATIONALS.

A meeting of the Federal Council of the Internationals was held here yesterday. Twenty-three sections were represented. A platform was adopted, which declares that the working men must emancipate themselves. It demands the total abolition of all class-rule, political and social equality, the nationalization of land, and of the means of labor, State, and similar doctrines. A plan of organization was reported.

THE LATE POISONING CASE.

An application was made to-day for bail in the case of Dr. Lucius B. Irish and Mrs. Sarah A. Anderson, under arrest on charge of the alleged poisoning of the late husband of the latter. Affidavits of the accused were presented, asserting the innocence of Dr. Irish, also swearing that Anderson's death was from acute gastritis.

INDIANS IN CHURCH.

The Apache Chiefs who accompanied General Howard to church, last evening, expressed themselves as desirous of having educators for themselves and children sent among them. They say they are the friends of the white man, and want peace.

THE CITY'S DEBT.

The Mayor sent his annual message to the Common Council to-day. The entire city debt is $127,000,000; taxes to be raised this year, $30,457,000, besides $900,000 for streets.

CONVALESCENT.

Gov. B. Gratz Brown is better to-day. He is able to sit up and receive his friends. Although still confined to the house, it is thought he will be out in a few days.

HEAVY STORM.

An usually heavy rain storm swept over the city this afternoon, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

CREW SAVED.

The ship Agra, at this port, rescued the crew of the sinking ship Gowings, of Glasgow, twenty-one in number, and landed them at St. Helena.

THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

The court of impeachment will assemble at Saratoga on Wednesday to try Judge Barnard.

IN LUCK.

Another Good Oil Strike in the Butler Region.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 15, 1872.

Another breeze of excitement among oil operations in this region by the striking of a good well on the farm of Mr. Thomas Mason. The farm is located one mile east of Ohioville, at the head of the east branch of Dry run. It is now flowing fifteen barrels, but when all the machinery is properly rigged, it is thought the yield will be increased. There is every indication of that. The "strike" has infused fresh life into oil operations in this quarter, and "more of the same sort" may be looked for.

H. WALLACE.

MONTANA.

Movements of the Indian Commissioners.

PLENA, July 15.—Hon Felix R. Brunot, Chairman, and Thos K. Creeo, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, arrived yesterday. They intend to visit the Blackfeet, Crows, and other Indians. Gen. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and Hon. R. J. Deny, Indian Commissioner, left to day for Fort Benton. Red Cloud, Red Dog and other Sioux chiefs arrived to day, and accompany the commission to the Titon Sioux.

MEMPHIS.

Card from the Defaulting Collector.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—Tax Collector McLean publishes a card this morning stating that there are many inaccuracies in his report to the grand jury, and that he will answer all charges and indictments. In an interview with an *Appeal* reporter he intimated that Miller, one of his clerks, was the cause of all his troubles, and also that he himself had not properly attended to his duties.

THE CAPITAL.

Letter from Spotted Tail to Sioux Indians.

RECOMMENDATION TO LEAVE THE WAR PATH.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1872.

THE FILIBUSTER PIONEER.

The United States Marshal for Rhode Island writes here, claiming custody of the alleged filibuster Pioneer for violation of the neutrality laws. Meanwhile the collector holds her under the revenue laws, she having been registered at New York under the name of Resolute.

SEMAPHORIC SIGNALS.

The Italian Minister has asked this Government to join with that of Italy in the adoption of an international system of semaphoric signals for use on vessels. The Government, through the Treasury Department, has declined the proposition.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Southerly winds with more numerous local storms are probable for Tuesday for the Southern and Gulf States, and south-westerly winds with threatening and rainy weather for the Middle and Eastern States; south-west winds, veering to the north-west, with clearing weather and lower temperature, for the Ohio valley and lakes.

THE INDIANS.

The mission sent by Little Wound, in behalf of peace, before he left for Washington, has been generally successful. About sixty lodges of Spotted Tail's people have crossed the North Platte, going south. Several lodges attempted to leave Red Cloud agency, but were turned back by their chiefs and the soldiers. Red Cloud sent a letter to the Northern Sioux, in which he says: "I carried on war against the whites until I went to see my Great Father two years ago. My Great Father spoke good to me. I told my people his words, and they have listened. I went to see my Great Father a second time. He gave me good advice. I asked for many things for my people. He gave me these things, and all the whites spoke well to me. I shall not go to war any more with the whites. I shall do as my Great Father says, and make my people listen to me, and not go to war any more. You must carry on the war yourself. I am done. Make no more trouble for our great father. His heart is good. Be friends to him, and he will provide for you. Your old people and children will not starve. Take his hand and hold it fast."

THE RIVERS.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A. / Pittsburgh, Pa., July 15, 1872. /

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., July 15, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.	
	FEET.	INCHES.	RISE.	FALL.
Fort Benton	7	1	"	"
Omaha	13	"	"	6
Nebraska	4	8	"	"
Leavenwith	12	0	"	"
Keokuk	4	3	0	0
Cairo	15	4	0	0
St. Louis	16	"	0	0
Pittsburgh	4	6	1	2
Cincinnati	5	11	0	0
Louisville	3	11	0	0
Wheeling	4	10	0	0
Vicksburg	18	11	"	"
Nashville	2	7	0	3

" Yesterday's report not received, therefore change unknown.

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

NASHVILLE, July 15.—River swelling, thirty inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather showery for the past three days, and cloudy to-night.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—River 6 feet 8 inches, falling. No arrivals or departures.

VICKSBURG, July 15.—Down—H. M. Shreve, 5 A. M.; Fargood, 5 P. M. Up—Mary Houston, 10 A. M.; J. T. Moore, 5 P. M. River falling. Mississippi clear.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 15.—Cloudy; light sprinkle of rain. River risen 3 inches. Mercury 88. Down—Evansville, 9 P. M.; City of Augusta, 9; Pink Varble, 12:30 A. M.; James Rankin, 2 P. M.; Mary Ament, 4 P. M.; Quickstep, 6 P. M. Up—Fayette, 9; Tarascon, 10; Arkansas Belle and the Raphian No. 2, 11 A. M.; Florence Lee, 5. Business moderately fair.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—Arrived—Alex. Scott, Vicksburgh; Henry Wilson, Keokuk; Iron Mountain, Cairo; Minneapolis, St. Paul; Grand Tower, Memphis. Departed—Tidal Wave and Alex. Mitchell, St. Paul; City of Memphis, Memphis; Johnson, Keokuk; St. Luke, Jefferson City; Alps, Illinois River. River rising. Hot; showery this morning; cloudy and cool.

CAIRO, July 15.—River falling; 4 feet 1 inch in canal; 2 feet 1 inch in cutoff. Warm, cloudy and showery this morning. Business dull. Arrived—Shamer, Evansville; Ironsides, St. Louis; H. C. Wilson, New Orleans; Wild Cat, Covington. Departed—Charmer and H. C. Wilson, Cincinnati; Ironsides, Pittsburgh; Wild Cat, Memphis; Vice President, Upper Missouri River.

CAIRO, July 15.—No arrivals since noon. Departed—Burksville, Nashville, 4 P. M. River fallen 4 inches. Light showers and cloudy; cloudy and cool.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—Arrived—H. S. Turner, Cincinnati; Jno. F. Tolle, St. Louis. Departed—Mohawk and barges, St. Louis. Clear and warm.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—Clear and warm; slight rain this morning. River falling. Arrived—Allen, Little Rock. Departed—W. J. Wicks, Richmond; Belle Memphis, St. Louis; Potomac, Cincinnati.

ARKANSAS.

Trial of Counterfeiters.

LITTLE ROCK, July 15.—The preliminary trial of the last of four parties arrested last week, charged with issuing counterfeit treasury certificates, was concluded this evening, the party, like the others, was held to bail in $10,000; but being unable to give a bond, was remanded to jail.

TITUSVILLE.

Petroleum Report.

TITUSVILLE, PA., July 15.—The *Herald's* monthly petroleum report, as published on July 16th, shows the following daily production for June: 17,449 bbls. per day; a decrease, as compared with May, of 596 bbls. per day; decrease of stocks in the oil regions for the month, 2,073 bbls.

THE STATE.

BRADFORD.—Bradford is to have a new $15,000 school house.——Bradford county is a favorite stamping ground for the Temperance Jury, and that he will answer all charges and indictments. In an interview with an *Appeal* reporter he intimated that Miller, one of his clerks, was the cause of all his troubles, and also that he himself had not properly attended to his duties.

BERKS.—Mr. Joseph Rambo, aged fifty years, one of the most prominent business men of Reading, died of small-pox last week.——A somnambulistic youth in Reading jumped from a second story window, but escaped unhurt, last week.——The Reading *Eagle* says that Mr. Henry Fisher, a conductor, found a few days ago, whilst demolishing the old Zieber building, on the south side of Penn Square, between Fourth and Fifth, $9.53 in silver and copper coin tied in a cotton stocking. It was bid between the ceiling and roof. There are four silver dollars dated 1789, 1795, 1802 and 1810, and nine silver half dollars dated 1800, 1807, 1811, 1820, 1824, two 1820, and two 1835. The balance of the coin consists of small silver coin and copper pennies. Some of the coin is Spanish and German, but the most of it is American.

Measles in Reading.——A terrible tornado passed over the village of Leesport last week. Many houses, the school house and barns, all were blown down, crops laid flat, &c. The damage amounted to several thousand dollars. No lives lost.

WASHINGTON.—The Washington *Advance* complains of Mr. Dallmeyer's immoral market in the town.——Washington fears a water famine, as all the wells are drying up.——Dr. Creigh, of Washington, has the sword carried by Col. Hugh Stevenson during the Revolutionary war.——A Presbyterian church in South Strabane township, called the Mt. Pleasant church, was organized last week by Rev. Brownson and others.——The committee appointed to raise the $2,500 to secure the right of way for the Hempfield extension has not been able to raise it up to the present time.

CHESTER.—The Roach shipworks, of Chester, have obtained contracts for two large steamships for the Pacific Line, running from San Francisco, California, to China. The dimensions of these, it is said, will be four hundred feet long, with forty-seven feet of beam, requiring two years constant work to complete them, and an estimated cost of two millions of dollars. From the same ship-yard recently departed the new iron steamer City of Antonio.

MERCER.—The Greenville *Argus* says Miss Vinnie Ream, the great sculptress, came to Greenville last evening, called and left and remained until Monday. She came on account of the illness of her mother, who has since recovered, and with her spent most of the time visiting relatives here. She is a pleasant, sparkling young lady who has seen possibly twenty-two summers; has a happy word and a peaceful smile for every one, and does not deem it a breach of etiquette to "shake" upon receiving an introduction.——"Brick" Pomeroy has been engaged to deliver a lecture next September at Greenville, when the Shenango Valley Fair is in operation.

It is positively asserted by these well informed that the monthly requirements of Great Britain, up to the next harvest, will be fully one million quarters of grain, hence the lively interest exhibited at the grain centers in the United States. In view of the above statement, there is only room for which Great Britain has to resort to obtain the requirement of grain, and that is the North-western and Western States. The new crop in England cannot be harvested in a fit condition for use until the beginning of September, so that for two months to come the British Isles will have to depend on America for their daily bread, the crops in France, Russia, and other countries not affording a surplus for export.

Is order to more effectually prevent flaws in railway axles, a method of shaping them by rolling pressure, instead of by hammering, has been devised by an English engineer, the result being accomplished in two minutes instead of half an hour, is required by the ordinary plan—the axle at the same time being not only superior in quality, but more uniform in size, and of course capable of being produced more cheaply.

ECHOES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

MR. GEORGE W. JULIAN is called the sick Liberal.

THE Hudson *Republican* says: "H. G. stands for Hate Grant, and the original hero of these initials now leads, or aspires to lead, the Hate Grant party."

Now that the Baltimore Convention is over, the friends of Mr. Pendleton are anxiously hoping for his recovery from the terrible hoarseness which has kept him speechless since the May Convention in Cincinnati.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, we are told, has determined to support Greeley, but if he is such a reckless liar as Greeley says he is, he may not do it after all. Perhaps he is practising his mendacity in order to fool the confiding Sage.

THAT venerable relic of the deluge, ex-Secretary Welles, volunteers the information that "the Republican party has performed its mission." The ancient Gideon has felt that way ever since the party dispensed with his services in the Cabinet.

IT is simply the old "copperhead" party of the war that seeks a new lease of life through this nomination. Republicans and Democrats who went to Cincinnati or looked to Cincinnati for reforms in politics, have no part or lot in this Baltimore Convention.—*N. Y. Post.*

IT is a noticeable fact that since Mr. Greeley's nomination the New York *Tribune* has said never a word concerning the open swindles of rings in New York and Brooklyn. It is an equally noticeable fact that these rings, every one of them, support Mr. Greeley for the Presidency.

THE irrepressible maniac of the Concord *People* predicts "overwhelming by large majorities for ticut." He does it on the principle that lying is an inexpensive amusement, and there is, therefore, no reason for stinting himself in this enjoyment.

ONCE Mr. Greeley said, "If there were not a newspaper nor common school in the country, the Democratic party would be far stronger than it is." The country is strong in newspapers and common schools, however, and curiously enough, at this hour, this strength is Greeley's weakness.

THE Democracy can say little more for itself that to assert that Greeley is an "honest man." Wasn't it unfortunate that among all its old leaders not one could be found to answer that description. The people will place little confidence in a party that is forced to make such a confession.

IN the Philadelphia Convention there were not a score of office-holders out of nearly eight hundred delegates, but the Sciscoe-daily *Reflector*, a Democratic organ, says that "nearly one-half of the delegates elected to Baltimore are candidates (in expectation) for Congress or some other office."

THE tone of the *Tribune* this year in regard to the Orange procession is vastly different from that of last year. Then it was ferocious against the Irish Catholics, and was crowded with threats and abuse. Now, however, when there are votes to be gained, and an important interest to be conciliated, the *Tribune's* rhetoric is set to a new measure.

AMONG those who have been mentioned the most prominently in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor of New York are Mr. Curtis, the editor of *Harper's Weekly*; Geo. Hadley, of New York; Mr. Woodhead, on the Register, of Franklin county; Hon. Lyman Tremaine, of Albany; ex-Lieutenant Governor Alvord; and President White, of Cornell University.

WRITERS of fiction, says a Boston paper, are prone to the end the career of their baffled female conspirators in a convent. Similarly, newspaper "organs," getting on the wrong track politically, cover their retreat by an affection of "independent journalism." The New York *World* is the latest example of this rule. Compelled to eat its own words and to swallow whole its old time opponent and journalistic rival, it hopes to draw off attention from the ugly process deglutition by a fierce assumption of "independence."

A NEW YORK exchange thus describes the Greeley headquarters: The catacombs would present an appearance of life and activity perfectly startling to the wayward tramp who happened to visit their musty depths after a half-hour at the Greeley headquarters. A lull in the cotton trade, who picks the gold from the rattling teeth of the mummy will become a Croesus in comparison with him who attempts to wring it from the stupid specimens of humanity loafing around the room. There is no credit at the outlying Greeley headquarters, and lately there is a wolfish appearance about the inmates which betokens not only a low state of finances and the pangs of hunger, but warns the visitor to take care lest he be "chawed up," like the missionary at Timbuctoo, "skin and bones and hym-book, too."

BEN PERLEY POORE, in his Washington correspondence to the Boston *Journal*, says: "The great reason why it appears almost certain that the convention will nominate Mr. Greeley as its candidate, is that it would thereby secure a distribution of the offices among Democrats, should he be elected, which could not be expected if the passive policy or the endorsement policy was adopted. There are mysterious intimations among the faithful that the printer philosopher, Benjamin Franklin Nugent, made sufficient and suitable pledges to leading Democrats, in the presence of the chief justice of the United States. This may or may not be true, but it is unmistakably true that a majority of the 'boys' in attendance on the convention are swallowing Greeley simply and solely to obtain office in case he should get elected."

THE New York *Times* says: Mr. Greeley's organ has nothing required us to tell it why, if its candidate really maintained the right of secession, the rebels hated him so, will undoubtedly be thankful for the following explanation, which was made a half-dozen years since by Horace White of the Chicago *Tribune*: "In 1861 he (Mr. Greeley) was an open defender of secession; he changed to a vigorous champion of the war, and thereafter was forever seeking to make peace proposals for peace and as recklessly withdrawing them—making war in spite of Minerva." From this the organ of the Sage will see that the riddle with which it intended to puzzle the people is no riddle at all. There is nothing inconsistent with rebel hatred in Mr. Greeley's course, when we remember that he first justified secession, and then went in for exterminating secession."

THE campaign is not to be destitute of fun after all. The Hon Mr. Tipton, of Nebraska, recently addressed the people of his state in Fillmore county, and after listening to his tirade against Grant and administration, they gave him three cheers for Grant and Wilson and adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Hon. Senator has labored long and earnestly with his ast

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TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼@114¾.

CATACAZY has gone to the expense of publishing a pamphlet in vindication of his conduct while in the United States as a Minister from Russia. We imagine that a very few words would have vindicated him before his friends, if they had been accompanied by the confession that he was ignorant and conceity, and that he presumed entirely too much on his position in this country. No other nation would have put up with him half so long as our own did.

THE CLAIM of the members of the regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserves for the one hundred dollar bounty, under the provisions of the Act of Congress of April 22, 1872, was rejected by the Second Auditor of the Treasury, Hon. E. B. French, who held that the act referred to applied only to men who were enrolled in the United States service prior to July 22, 1861. An appeal was made from this decision to the Second Comptroller, Hon. J. M. Brodhead, who, on a careful examination into the facts, reversed the decision of the Second Auditor, and has decided that as the regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserves were enlisted into the State service prior to July 22, 1861, and were mustered into the United States service prior to August 6, 1861, bounty will be allowed and paid to men enlisted in the Pennsylvania Reserve regiments.

THE annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, at Philadelphia, on the 20th, 21st and 22d of August, promises to be an occasion of more than usual interest. The local committees are making arrangements for a grand convention of educators, not only from Pennsylvania, but other States and foreign countries, and have issued 2,300 invitations to distinguished friends of education, both male and female, at home and abroad. The sessions of the Association will be held at the Academy of Music. Arrangements have been made for a full orchestra for the morning sessions, and for the evening entertainments by professional and amateur soloists and choruses, societies and mechanechors. There will be a grand excursion from Philadelphia to Long Branch on the 23d of August, the arrangements for which have been made by the local societies.

WE very naturally judged the telegraph had dropped a cypher or two in transmitting an account of the Orange procession in New York, on Friday; but it appears the statement of the meager turn out was correct. When at its fullest, the procession only numbered 367 persons, which must be regarded as an insignificant representation of the million of people on New York island. To see this little crowd in Orange sashes through the streets, the entire police force was called on; 1,030 men were detailed as an escort for the procession, and 400 men held as a reserve. In addition each of the regiments of the National Guard of the city was on duty at the respective armories, and there was a large body of detectives in citizen's dress mingling with the crowd on the side walks. There was no disturbance, and the extensive arrangements made to quell one should it arise, have covered the whole affair with ridicule. The right to parade has been vindicated, and the expression is very general in New York that the Orangemen will hereafter refrain.

THE New York *Tribune*, speaking for Mr. Greeley, finds it necessary to take the Southern Democrats in hand, and beseech us them to put themselves on their good behavior during the Presidential canvass. The assault on the President of the Philadelphia Convention by a mob of North Carolina "reformers," while he was advocating the election of General Grant is the excuse, no doubt, of this appeal for law and order. But Mr. Greeley is unreasonable. For months past, he says, the South has been as peaceful as Massachusetts, but he wants something better. For the purposes of this campaign the Southern Democrats, he urges, must "maintain, as they can, even better order in the South than is observed in the North." When the election is over the pent-up feelings of the mob will, of course, be allowed fair play, and the pleasant shriek of the victim and the cheery note of the pistol, will once more be heard in the land. But keep quiet, boys, until the votes are all in. The advice approaches the dignity of statesmanship, and as the *Tribune* is now widely circulated at the South it will not be without its effect.

THE first contest bearing directly on the Presidential election will be fought out in North Carolina two weeks from next Thursday. Both parties are making extraordinary efforts to carry the election, which is for State officers, legislature, and members of Congress. Prominent stumpers from the North have gone into the State, including on the Republican side, Secretaries Boutwell and Delano, and on the opposition Doolittle and Senator Stockton, with a promise of Carl Schurz and Trumbull. The Republicans in North Carolina have the support of all the black voters, and a larger number of the native whites, in proportion, than any other Southern State. The result is looked for with much interest by close figurers on the general election in November. The contest is purely on national politics, and the candidates on both sides are neither so very popular or unpopular as to affect the result. The State last year gave 9,245 majority against a proposition to call a convention to revise the State constitution, which was a Republican victory. In 1870 it gave 4,221 Democratic majority, and in 1868, for Grant, 12, 136.

THE annual insurance report just issued by the State authorities in Illinois has some interesting information in regard to how the Chicago fire affected the insurance interest. There was a wiping out of sixty-eight companies, having a paid up capital of $19,847,438, and an accumulated netsurplus of $5,910,671.22. Of the $64,760,461 Chicago losses of the seventy-four companies doing business in the State up to the time of the fire, $9,562,863 has been paid, and the insurance report estimates that over $12,000,000 will yet be paid. This will make about 33 per cent. of the losses of the said seventy-four companies that will be paid. The report closes with a protest against an evil growing out of competition, and one which is on the increase. It is the prevalent practice among agents to take risks on property at its full value, and frequently, at an amount greater than its value. "The moral hazard in this kind of underwriting," say General Lippincott, the Insurance Commissioner, "becomes fearfully great, and may we not infer that many of the fires now occurring throughout the country are the result of it? I do not say that companies permit, or that all agents are guilty of this error; but that it is too general cannot be denied." It is even suggested that legislative action may be had to prohibit insurance risks of this character.

A DECISION from the Emperor of Germany in the San Juan boundary case, submitted to his arbitration by the United States and England, is expected during the present month. The American counter-case was laid before the Emperor William on the 12th of June, and was by him referred, with the British argument, to a board of international jurists, on whose report the final decision of the Emperor will be based. The American counter-case closes with this paragraph, sometter-case closes with this paragraph, sometwhat in the gushing order of legal argument:

"Everything is now favorable to a peaceful settlement. The influential Hudson's Bay Company has ceased to exist. The United States have paid for their rights of possession to it and to other British companies and British subjects great sums of money, which both they and the British Government acknowledge to be fully sufficient. The generation of Britons which took upon itself the disagreeable task of keeping the fruitful region of North Western America in the condition of a wilderness has died out. Under the fostering influences of the United States cities have risen in the places of the fur trader's stations, and agriculture has banished the hunting and snaring of wild beasts. The position of the land facilitates the final acknowledgement of the rights of the United States, and encourages the expectation that a decision favorable to them will be received without exciting surprise or chagrin."

A GREAT FUROR was created in the Baltimore Convention when Governor Hoffman presented a petition signed by 15,000 German citizens of New York, praying for the nomination of Greeley as if it was the one thing necessary to save the continent from concussion with the coming comet. The New York *Staats-Zeitung* (anti-Greeley Democrat) has some doubts about this wonderful petition, and says while it don't care much about "the lying assertion that the nomination of Greeley and Brown had been enthusiastically hailed by the overwhelming majority of the German voters and would be most cordially supported," it does want to know something about "the fifteen thousand signatures." The *Zeitung* continues, and it is well to remember that it is the old, reliable Democratic organ:

"In collecting and adding up these fifteen thousand signatures probably the same arithmetical tricks were resorted to as in certifying to the accounts for the new Court House in this city, the addition of a cypher being considered a very innocent thing. The supposition is the more probable as the gentlemen who had this business in hand had many opportunities of being initiated into the mysteries of these arithmetical tricks. It would be surprising, however, that Governor Hoffman should have undertaken to lay these assertions before the convention without further proof, were it not well known that in signing, during his term as Mayor of New York, in 1868, warrants of the most questionable character, in regard to which similar arithmetical tricks were undoubtedly resorted to, he may have acquired the pernicious habit of accepting, without further examination, assertions coming from such bad sources, and of enhancing their importance by the weight of his name."

A NOVEL strike is in progress in some parts of England, which adds another illustration of the generally disturbed condition of the working classes. This time it is not against employers, but in opposition to the high prices of the butcher and the dairyman. In the coal districts of Northumberland, the colliers' wives and others of the female population have formed a league, the principle of which is to discontinue the use of butchers' meat until the prices become reasonable. At the meetings of this league the men are not allowed to attend, and, indeed, the women appear very capable of judiciously managing the matter. Instead of paying twenty cents a pound for meat they want it at twelve or fourteen, eggs at twelve cents a dozen, and milk at four cents a pint instead of six cents for milk and water. The women resolved that any one paying the present prices for meat or milk, should be sent to Coventry, and, the men consenting to this, that "the puddlers must live a month on herrings and skilly, and go without meat until the butchers abated their enormous and extortionate prices." These poor women will find it difficult to accomplish their purpose by a strike. Co-operation in purchasing would be their best plan, and could also be adopted in the large manufacturing cities of this country with profit. The commercial clerks of London for the last two years have had a co-operative market in operation, and it has proved a great benefit. An increase of only five per cent. on the wholesale price secures them all sorts of provisions of the best supply, and at a saving of thirty per cent. on the old prices.

THE NEW EXPLOSIVE "DYNAMITE," is coming into general use in Europe for mining purposes, and we believe has been experimented on to some extent in the United States. It was invented by a Hamburg chemist, M. Nobel, and is a compound form of nitro-glycerine, by adding to the latter 25 per cent. of infusorial earth. It has a greater explosive force than nitro-glycerine, but avoids the danger of the latter which explodes so easily by concussion. At recent experiments of dynamite in Wales, its disruptive power was so great that three-quarters of a pound of it placed in a mass of wrought-iron fifteen inches by nine inches—precisely as it would be used by a miner blasting rock—rent the metal in twain. It also fractured a block of wrought-iron seven and a quarter inches square by five inches in thickness with five pounds of the material simply placed upon it. In the former case it was calculated that to rend the metal must have required a force of not less than three hundred tons to the square inch. The facility with which pure nitro-glycerine explodes was fearfully demonstrated near the spot of these experiments, some three years ago, when a box of it happening to fall from the footboard of a cart an explosion took place which blew men, horses, wagon, and even a portion of the road to atoms. To test the dynamite in this respect, a box containing half a hundred weight was dropped from the quarry side, a height of sixty feet; then a five-pound box was thrown from a height of 130 feet on to a bare rock; and lastly a 200 pound weight was dropped sixty feet on to a box containing the material. In neither case did any explosion occur.

THE JURY in the Stokes case was discharged yesterday morning, not having been able to agree on a verdict. They are understood to have stood eight for guilty of murder, and four for guilty of a less degree of homicide, or acquittal. The result is not unexpected, but is none the less disgraceful on that account. The case was a clear one of willful, deliberate and premeditated murder. The defense rested their case on three points, viz: insanity, which fell to the ground at once, and was hardly seriously urged; that Fisk died of malpractice on the part of attending physicians—there was conflicting evidence on this point, but the fact was made clear as sunlight that death resulted from the wounds, and that they were necessarily fatal; and lastly, that Stokes shot Fisk in self-defence—this was disproved, and the fact shown that Fisk was unarmed. The general averment that Stokes was in constant dread of his life because of Fisk's violence of character and unscrupulousness in ridding himself of his enemies, and that the homicide was the result of this state of mind, was partially sustained by the evidence for the defence, and may be the correct explanation of the killing; but admitting its truth, it afforded no justification. Let the principle once be admitted that a man can make way with any person of whom he may stand in bodily dread, as Stokes disposed of Fisk, and there is an end at once of the supremacy of the law, and society will rely for protection on the rule that he who can "draw" quickest, and shoot with the surest aim, is the great conservator of peace and quietness. This is retrograding by centuries, or at least infusing into our system the exceptional code of the far west and south-west, without the aid of Judge Lynch to mete out justice in case the murderer proves to be the one who should have been killed instead of being executioner. The fact is in this case, Fisk was on trial as well as Stokes. Matter was introduced of no more relevancy to the crime than to the Alabama claims. In this way the lawyers succeeded in getting doubts into the minds of impressible jurors, and creating a sympathy for Stokes, and a general feeling that the taking off of the Prince of Erie was rather a commendable thing than otherwise. The result of the trial will bear its full share of bitter fruit. The precedent is one that will be acted on.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE canvass is not to be wholly ill-natured after all. The Richmond *Enquirer* is a straight Greeley organ, yet it says: "We do not oppose Gen. Grant as mere partisans. We have not assailed him on his war record. We remember with pleasure all his acts of kindness to the soldiers of the confederacy, and are still grateful; and, perhaps, he has as many warm personal friends in the South as in the North."

GOVERNOR OGLESBY, of Illinois, feels pretty safe as to the canvass in his own State. We see he is announced for six campaign speeches in Indiana, beginning on the 22d instant. As to the campaign in Illinois, the Chicago *Journal* says:

"The feeling for Grant and Oglesby is very strong in all parts of the State, and the nomination of Greeley and Koerner—old grannies, both of them—has greatly improved their prospects. The campaign in Illinois, nevertheless, will be one of the most energetic and exciting we have ever witnessed, and we urge our friends to prepare for the liveliest kind of a fight."

MR. CONVERSE, the Republican candidate for Governor in Vermont, is in his 74th year, and he was in public life forty years ago, when Andrew Jackson was President. Probably he stands alone as a candidate. American nominations running mostly to younger men. He is one of those old men who have come to the front of late, and who have kept their places.

THE *Caucasian*, a Missouri newspaper of considerable influence and circulation, early predicted Mr. Greeley's nomination, and its editor, Mr. Donan, extracted a letter from Horace on the subject. The *Caucasian* is not only a prophet, it is also a statesman. It has a platform of its own, and here it is:

"State Sovereignty, *White Supremacy*, and REPUDIATION. This liberty!"

"Our platform: The *Constitution* of 1860, and the Rights of the States!"

"This is a White Man's Government, made by White Men, for White Men and their Posterity, forever!"

"DOWN WITH THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT!"

"Equal Taxation and the Rightful Representation of all the States, or ANOTHER REBELLION!"

GENERAL BUTLER has announced to his friends and enemies that he proposes to try again for the Massachusetts gubernatorial nomination this fall. Governor Washburne is a candidate for re-nomination.

THE Raleigh, North Carolina, *New Era* is confident of a Republican victory at the coming State election. "We will," it says, "sweep the State, and elect Governor Caldwell and the whole State ticket, carry the Legislature by a handsome majority, and then, without work even, the whole mass will fall into line and fight for Gen. Grant against Horace Greeley in November."

SOMEBODY writes to the New York *Times* the assurance that Texas is safe for Grant and Wilson. The Democratic party of that State refuses to "adopt Greeley." Says the correspondent: "The very men who buttonholed him through the State last fall, are now his bitterest enemies. If Greeley is nominated at Baltimore, Texas will give the Philadelphia ticket the largest majority ever known in the State.

THE *Commoner*, is a Democratic resolution of '98 weekly printed in Cincinnati, of great influence with the Bourbons. It places on record these prophetic sentences: "The nomination of Mr. Greeley by Democrats is an amazing fact. It is suicide to all engaged in it; to him as well as to them. He will be beaten by Gen. Grant, and they will be compelled to profess an honesty thereafter which they hate.

SENATOR SHERMAN takes a cheerful view of the situation. He says: "We can enter upon the canvass with Grant and Wilson, honored representatives of the Republican party, as our candidates, and without any other platform than the history of our party—its early struggles, its military triumphs and more honored than all else, the permanent reconstruction and reform measures that have been adopted since the close of the war. This remarkable record of successful administration will answer all the petty criticisms of disappointed men."

THE New York *Times* says: General J. B. Steadman is out for Greeley. There are some people who are glad Mr. Steadman has been heard from—notably the accounting officers of the Treasury, on whose books he stands a defaulter to the amount of $512,336.93 in cash, besides some half a million dollars more in uncollected taxes, all achieved while Collector of Internal Revenue at New Orleans, by the grace of Andrew Johnson. Of course, it is natural and proper he should be for Greeley.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

SUGAR BEET.

The acreage of sugar beet is annually and rapidly increasing in England. In 1868 the growth was one thousand tons. In 1871 it had risen to ten thousand tons. The only vigorous attempt to introduce the cultivation of sugar into England was made at Lavenham, in Suffolk, where the results above stated were attained. This agricultural industry is increasing likewise on the continent of Europe—in France, Germany, Austria and Belgium—and with great benefit wherever it has been introduced. New factories are springing up in all these countries. In Belgium alone eighteen are now (1871) being erected. The beet crop, managed properly, is said to be an ally to the wheat grower. It does not rob the soil at all. The alkalis, which the potato crop, for instance, removes, need not be taken from the land at all by the beet. The only portion of the beet which is finally extracted is the sugar. The pulp and fibre of the root and the whole of the leaf, in which the mineral part resides, never leave the farm, or may be restored to it, to be consumed in fattening cattle. It is, therefore, an enriching system of farming, and is said to be uniformly attended by a great increase in the production of fat cattle and in the yield of grain.

PEA NUTS.

The gouber pea, or pea nut, or ground nut, now so common among us—so universal, in fact, for they are exposed for sale at every corner of every street, almost of every city, in every grocery shop, and in the baskets of the peripatetic fruit sellers who are met in every neighborhood—has come to be a very important article of culture and commerce. In some of the western States there is scarcely a farm without an acre or more of pea nuts; and it is an increasingly profitable crop. The nuts are eaten, not by children alone, as was formerly the case, but by old and young indiscriminately, not to say inordinately. To munch peanuts is a common pastime, and the appetite for them grows in proportion to the constantly increasing supply, as the taste, or fashion, for smoking and chewing is fostered and extended by the universal culture and manufacture of tobacco. It is estimated that the pea nut crop of the present year will exceed a million and a half of bushels.

SINGULAR as it may seem, better results have been obtained by growing cherry trees in grass than by cultivating them as highly as pears. Experienced fruit-growers in Delaware, who once began a system of liberal manuring and treatment of cherry trees, found after an experience of a few years that the bark would burst, gum would ooze out, and many portions of the tree show an unhealthy condition. The growers immediately discontinued high feeding, and seeded the land down to grass. The trees recovered their health, and have borne bountifully ever since the system of grass culture began. It is the only fruit tree of all varieties which we can safely commend to be treated in this way. A Delaware friend says his row of cherry trees, growing in grass along the fence are the picture of health and luxuriance, while in previous years, with orchard culture, he could never make them successful.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that potatoes do not now bring remunerating prices it becomes every grower to look at the condition of the country relative to the coming stock of crop for the years consumption. As near as we can learn the average in potatoes this season is below the average, and while the crop of Early Rose has been good in many sections, the Colorado bug has in other sections nearly destroyed it, and the late varieties are greatly injured. We suggest the planting now of Early Rose, for should we have a good rain and a warm open fall, the great heat now in the ground would cause the germ to start rapidly and time enough we think may be safely counted on for maturing. It is most invariably the case that one extreme follows another and with the present low prices for potatoes and prospects of the coming crop the chances are they will be higher.

IF YOU have a hedge that is becoming too high and strong now is the time to prune it, we care not what it be, whether Norway, Arbor Vine, Privet, Osage, Orange, Buckthorn, or any fancy sort of shrub like Weigela, Upright Honeysuckle. And again if you have a pear or apple tree, that in its growth is so luxuriant as to cause its yearly blossoms to be barren, then *now* is your time to prune it, by cutting off each two of this years growth, back to one bud or two inches. If your grape vine is disposed to make too much wood, now is your time to stop it, by pinching away the end of every shoot at just the point of foundation of half developed leaves.

THE influence of the food of poultry upon the quality and flavor of their flesh and eggs has not generally been taken into consideration; but it is now well ascertained that great care should be exercised in regard to this matter. In some instances it has been attempted to feed poultry on a large scale in France on horse flesh, and although they devour this substance very greedily, it has been found to give them a very unpleasant savor. The best fattening material for chickens is said to be Indian corn-meal and milk; and certain large poultry establishments in France use this entirely, to the advantage both of the flesh and of the eggs.

IN the cultivation of corn, to hill or not to hill is still an open question, but no one doubts the advantage of thoroughly and repeatedly cultivating the corn crop. In the pressure of other work, however, many neglect to use the cultivator as freely as would be for their interest. Let the cultivators always be in readiness, so that when there is an hour to spare during haying it may be profitably spent in the corn-field. It never pays to use a poor cultivator, or to set a careless man to cultivate, as the hard spots that need it most will be apt to be left unstirred. Our own plan is to throw dirt enough to the plants to smother small weeds in the hill.

WE desire to call attention of all lovers of climbing Honeysuckles of the old *Sinensis*, or as commonly called the Chinese Evergreen Honeysuckle. Within a few years *Japonicer*, claimed as a superior, has taken its place, but side by side of the old Sinensis it has neither beauty or fragrance. We are sorry that nurserymen should have outwitted the culture of the good old Chinese evergreen, perpetual, blooming, fragrant scented rarity, and hope some of them will have the good sense to reinstate it in their catalogues.

DAIRYMEN sometimes experience trouble with a cow that "leaks her milk." It is sometimes prevented by placing an India rubber ring around the teat after milking. Another way is to milk the cow three times a day. This we think is the better method. Another way, often practiced, is to apply a small quantity of collodian to the end of the teat after milking. This forms at once a thin, tough membrane, or skin, which will prevent leakage, and is easily removed before milking. Collodion may be had at the druggists.

THE evil of overbearing is particularly apparent in dwarf pears and grapes. As a general thing, there is rarely a grape-vine but would be benefitted by having half its bunches cut away, and some of the fruit-bearing dwarf pears might have from one-third to one-half. The grapes may be cut away as soon as they can be seen, but the pears should be left until somewhat grown, as they often fall after they are pretty well advanced. It not only helps the size of the fruit left, but is a gain to the future health of the tree.

IN AN experiment detailed in *Deite's Farm Journal*, where hogs were fed on potatoes and oats, the excrement showed by the iodide test that a large portion of starch was passing off undigested. The addition of a small amount of peas to the feed caused all the starch to be appropriated to the animal economy. Experience has demonstrated that a variety of food is essential to the perfect development of animals. When hogs are fed for any length of time on the same food they become "glutted."

YOUNG ORCHARDS on our rich soil here in the West may be safely cultivated for two or three years, then sow down in clover, for if you continue to cultivate your trees will continue to grow, and you cannot get a crop of fruit and growth of tree the same year. Don't prune too much. Shape young trees, and then cut them as little as possible. Keep your trees clean. Wash them with strong soapsuds, scrape off the rough bark, and look out for the worms and borers.

IS THE busy, driving season of haying and harvesting the live-stock on your farm is very apt to be neglected. Be on your guard against this. Make it your personal business to see that the horses, cows, sheep and pigs are attended to. Especially see that no animal suffers for want of water.

TOMATOES do best if trained upon trellises, as in this way they ripen more evenly. If trellises can not be made, brush, or some hay laid around each plant, will keep the fruit from contact with the ground. Pick off the green caterpillar which destroys the foliage and young fruit.

IN OUR New England education in farming we grew yearly a crop of turnips among our corn. After the last hoeing, a brush to fit the row was prepared and the seed being sown it was drawn between the rows. It may not be impolitic for some of our Western farmers to try it.

IN Michigan, Southern and Central Illinois, Missouri and New Jersey the crop is said to be too great for the trees and thinning has to be resorted to. In Eastern Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware and the New England States the crop is more than a good fair average.

IT is said that the refuse lime designated gas lime, from the gas works, when sprinkled on the potato vine, is as destructive to the bug as is Paris Green, while it is not poisonous to persons or poultry, and unless applied in large quantities is not injurious to the potato.

THE fruit crop promises to be very large, and ample preparations must be made for harvesting and preserving it as fast as it ripens. Provide plenty of baskets, barrels, crates, etc., for transporting the fruit to market.

FROM our correspondents and the records published in Agricultural papers we gather that the coming Peach crop will be more than an average, taking the entire country.

NOT a word of leaf curl has been uttered this year to our knowledge, and the health of the trees and apparent prospects of good large fruit were never better.

IT is said that placing a little tansy in the nests of hens will at once clear them of lice. Tan-bark is also recommended.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE editor of the Omaha *Bee* had Stanley in his employ a few years ago, and now fears that Stanley never saw Livingstone.

A HUNDRED survivors of the war of 1812 celebrated the Fourth at River Raison, Eastern Michigan. The youngest relic counted 72 years and the oldest 1014.

IN 1850 the value of real and personal estate of the Union was $7,000,000,000. By 1860 it had increased to over $16,000,-000,000. In 1870 it went over $30,000,-000,000. This is more than quadrupling in two-thirds of a generation.

THE *Tribune* devotes several columns daily to the "Drift of the Press," but has thus far forgotten to notice that the Detroit *Free Press*, the leading Democratic organ of Michigan, and the Chicago *Times*, the great Democratic organ of the Northwest have emphatically repudiated Greeley and Brown. But the *Tribune* is "independent," —principally independent of facts,

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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TRUSSES.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done.

This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life.

Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured, with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

BLUE LICK WATER.

TEN BBLS. TEN BBLS. TEN BBLS.
KENTUCKY BLUE LICK SPRING.

This celebrated Spring is known all over the United States as one of the finest and best waters in use. Ten barrels just received from the Springs this day, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

N. B.—Sold by the barrel, gallon or glass. Call and try it. Always on draught, nice and cool.

THE VITAL DRAIN.

It is necessary to the health of the body that its exhausted and refused particles should be carried off by the excretory organs, and it is equally necessary that the waste matter thus expelled should be replaced by new elements derived from digested and assimilated food. It is evident, therefore, that good digestion and perfect assimilation are essential to bodily vigor; and it is because Hostetter's stomach Bitters powerfully assist these processes that it is regarded by the intelligent classes, whose opinions are founded on observation, as the only absolute specific for dyspepsia and its attendant ills, at present known. When the system, either from constitutional causes, overwork, excess, anxiety, or actual disease, is in an unnaturally relaxed condition, something more than its exhausted particles passes through the pores. Vitality leaks through these vestiges. Elements which should remain in the blood and enrich it are evolved, and that fluid becomes thin watery and incapable of removing the solids of the body as fast as they decay. The consequences are emaciation, debility, nervousness, loss of spirits, and a general, or perhaps a rapid, decline of all powers of life. It is in cases like this that the restorative properties of Hostetter's Bitters are most conspicuous. The first two or three doses sometimes produce a change in the feelings and aspect of the invalid that is perfectly astonishing, and by a persevering use of this superlative vegetable tonic and alterative, the vital drain is sure to be arrested, the strength reinstated, the flesh restored, the constitution reinforced, and the brain relieved of the cloud that obscured it.

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STEAM ENGINES,
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Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
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PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!
Macrum & Carlisle,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,
HAVE OPENED A LARGE LOT OF
Plain Parasols,
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WITH PLAIN AND TOURIST STICKS.
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Every article at Very Low Prices.
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Wide Hamburg Flouncings,
OPENED THIS DAY.
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AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.
New Novelties in Jet and Bead Ornaments, Head Bands, &c.
Fine Fans.
Bias Silk Scarfs—a fresh lot of all the most desirable shades.
Gros Grain Ribbons in all the latest tints.
Tinted Gros Grain and Fine Taffeta Sash Ribbons.
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Narrow Trimming Ribbons, all colors.
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Fancy Ostrich Tips and Wings.
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Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at low prices.
New Blonde Plaitings and Neck Ruching.
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A choice assortment of all widths of Flouncing, Edging and Inserting at bargain prices.
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Buyers are Invited to Call.
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At 75c., Ladies' White Skirts—a great bargain.
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SASH
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Builders' and Contractors' attention is called to this Improved Sash Balance. It is more desirable and less expensive than the old style of cord and weights. It will not get out of order, and can be attached to any window-frame. Call and examine the invention at the
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THE GARDNER
Fire Extinguisher!
Patented Feb. 14 and Dec. 26, 1871; March 12, 1872.
The Last, Best, cheapest and most EFFECTIVE.

Entirely different from and superior to other EXTINGUISHERS.
AN ABSOLUTE PROTECTION FROM FIRE!
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We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

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Buy and sell all kinds of

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 15, 1872.

The wet weather to-day caused financial as well as other circles to keep themselves housed as much as possible. For this reason, but very little was done in the way of discount. The applications for loans are light, and most of the paper now making is absorbed by the banks. That which is left over is readily placed by private bankers at bank rates. There is a growing disposition on the part of the business men of the city to do their business through private bankers, as they are supposed to know what banks are easy and what ones are hard up, so that when paper is placed in their hands they can almost to a certainty at once tell whether or not the money can be had for it. The charge on this business is from a quarter to a half per cent commission, and as the charge is light, many persons prefer paying this commission to being badgered by inquisitive bank officers.

The premium in gold continues to swell, and it is the opinion of some very shrewd men that this swelling is going to hurt some one before it stops or begins to be reduced. The price to-day closed at 8114%.

The shipments of gold to Europe last week were unusually large. On Saturday they amounted to over two and a half million. The total for the week run over five millions.

The tightening of gold has also a very visible effect on values. Commodities of all kinds are looking up, and holders seem perplexed as to what they should ask for their wares.

The iron market shows no signs of a decline. Scotch pig brings $50 per ton readily in New York, and American iron is strong in price at previous figures.

In local securities sales of A. V. R. R. 7-30 excoupons are reported at 93. In real estate there is nothing new.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.
Bonds—1881	117½
5-20—1862	115¾
" 1864	115¾
" 1865	116
" 1865 new	114¾
" 1867	115¾
" 1868	115¾
10-40s	111¾
Currency 6's	114¾
Gold	114¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	97½
Erie	52½
Harlem	114½
Fort Wayne	97
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾
Rock Island	111¼
Chicago & N W	73¾
Do Preferred	91
St. Paul, Common	53¾
Do Preferred	78
Wabash	74½
Union Pacific	37¾
Ohio & Mississippi	45½
Toledo & Wabash	47¾
West Union Telegraph	73½
Adams Express	97½
U. S. Express	87¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	87¾

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	58¾
Penn'a. Allotments	58½
Reading R. R. (ex-dividend)	92¾
Camden & Amboy	125½
Lehigh Navigation	43¼
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	36¼
Central Transportation	47¾
Empire Transportation	57
Union Transportation	81
Pittsburgh City 6's	74
A. V. R. R. 7-30's (ex-Coupons)	93
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Philadelphia & Erie	27

NEW YORK, July 15, 1872.

Money easy at 3@4. Sterling firmer, with a better demand. Gold strong and higher, closing firm at 114¼@114¾. Loans were from 2¼ to 4 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $21,000,000. Governments strong; 5-20s of '62, 64, and '65 ¼ higher. State bonds dull and steady. The *Express* says the decline in consols and American securities at London to-day was the chief topic of conversation in financial circles here. The explanation of this condition of affairs is explained in private cable telegrams to-day, which state that the new French loan is to be brought out to-morrow and that most extensive arrangements have been made by capitalists to absorb this loan. Already 1¼ per cent. premium is bid for the loan at London. On Stock Exchange business opened with a heavy feeling, and there was a decline from 1 to ¼ per cent. in Erie and Pacific Mail, while the balance of the list fell off from ¼ to ⅜ per cent. There was a slight increase in business, but this was confined chiefly to a few shares. In the afternoon there was a steadier feeling, and the market improved slightly, although dullness was the chief feature.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6's, 1881, 113¾@115½; coupons, 117¼@117½; 5-20s of '62, 115¼@115½; do '64, 115½@115¾; do '65, 115⅝@116; new, '65, 114¾@114⅝; do '67, 115¼@115⅝; do '68, 115⅝@116; 10-40s, 111⅝@111¾; coupons, 112¾; currency, 6's, 114¾@114¾; new 5 per cent. 113⅜.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee new, 73½; South Carolina July, 28½; South Carolina April, 27; Missouri 6's, 94½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union, 75¾; Adams Express, 97½; U. S. 6s, 87½; A. M. U. 6s, 75; Pacific Mail, 34@35; New York Central, 97¼; Erie, 52¾; Harlem, 114½; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Union Pacific, 37½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 91¼; Chicago and Northwestern, 73¾; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 111; St. Paul, 53¾; do preferred, 77¾; Toledo and Wabash, 74¼; Chicago and Alton, 117; Ohio and Mississippi, 45¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 15, 1872.

ASHES—Soda Ash quiet and unchanged; Pots still quoted at 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLES—Scarce at $2 to $4 per bbl, according to quality and condition.

BUTTER—There is some inquiry for prime butter, and it is in light supply; however, prices are no higher, and we continue to quote at 15@16 cts. Low grade butter is dull.

BROOM CORN—Quiet and nominally unchanged; 5 to 8 cts per lb.

BEANS—Small sales at $2.50 to $3 per bushel.

CHEESE—Is unchanged; Dairy 10 to 10½; Factory, 11@11¾; Goshen, 12@12½.

CANNED GOODS—Is quiet and unchanged—season is about over.

CARBON OIL—Is quoted in a jobbing way at 19½@20 cts for the car load, and 20@3 cents additional for small lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania is unchanged at $5.50 per case.

CEMENT—Louisville Cement, $2.50 to $2.75 per bbl; Calcined Plaster, $4 to $4.50; Land Plaster, $3.25 to $3.50; Cleveland Lime, $2; Eastern Lime, $1.75.

COUNTRY BACON—Shoulders, 4@5; clear sides, 5¼@6¼; hams, 8 to 10 cts. Country lard, 7@8 cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Is very quiet, and there is so little doing that it is difficult to give quotations.

EGGS—There is no change to note in prices; 16@17 and the market is quiet.

FLOUR—Is generally reported quiet, though there is a fair local trade, and prices are without quotable change at $7.50 to $8.25 for fair to choice spring wheat, and $8.50 to $9 for red winter. It should be borne in mind that the above figures could not be realized for a round lot by 37 to 50 cts per bbl. Rye flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat continues quiet, and, in the absence of sales, we continue former quotations; $1.60 for red, and $1.65 for white. It is expected that there will be an improved demand within the next thirty days, and in consequence there is but little offering—the stock in the hands of dealers is very small. Oats quiet and unchanged; 40 to 42 cts. As noted in our last report, the feeling is gaining ground that prices cannot go much lower, though, on the other hand, no material advance is anticipated. Shelled Corn is still quoted at 58 on track, and 60 free in elevator. There is some inquiry for ear, and it may be quoted at 58 to 60. Rye is quiet, and may be quoted at 73 to 75. Sales of spring Barley at 80 cents.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The market is firm, and choice grades of Rio scarce, with a fair demand for all kinds. The latest news from Rio de Janeiro represents 75,000 bags on hand, 17,000 purchased and shipped for the United States, and the price advanced. Java is relatively lower than Rio, and is ruling not commanding much fancy Brazil coffee. A firm market will likely prevail for all discriptions until the new crop arrives in the fall months. Sugar—Refined sugars are firm at quotations, while raws are almost entirely neglected. A large business is just commencing in refined goods, which will likely be kept up for some time, and will have a tendency to augment prices, as noted just now considered here. Syrups—The highest grades are in good request at a slight advance; low grades easy.

REFINED SUGARS.—Crushed, 13¾; granulated, 13¼; powdered, 13¾; A, 12; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11¾; C, 11¾; Circle C, 11¾; Chesapeake, Ex C, 11¾; Lovering, 11¾; Knights C yellow, 10½.

COFFEE.—Fancy, 24½; prime, 23½, good, 22¾; fair, 22; roasted, 27.

SYRUPS.—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 80; Porto Rico, 65.

RICE.—Carolina, 9¾@10; Rangoon, 7¾@8; Patna, 8 to 8¾.

HAY—Is quiet, but steady at $25 to $30 for baled, according to quality. The demand continues light, but holders are not pressing sales, and prices, in consequence, are maintained.

HEMP.—Kentucky rough, $150 per ton.

OIL.—No. 1 Lard Oil is quotable, in a jobbing way, at 72 to 73 cts.

POTATOES—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $2 to $3 per bbl.

PROVISIONS.—Plain Shoulders, 7c; Sugar-cured Shoulders, 10c; Breakfast Bacon, 11½c; Rib Sides, 8c; Short Rib Sides, 8¾c; Clear Sides, 9c; Sugar Cured Hams, 15c; Dried Beef, 18c; Lard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 10½c; pails, 11½c. Mess Pork, $15.50. Ham Sausage, 10½c.

POULTRY—Spring chickens 50 to 60 cts per pair; old ones, 70 to 80 cts, according to size.

SALT—Sales at 3@3½ per lb.

SALT—Quoted at $1.75 per barrel by the car load, and $1.90 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—The is a steady demand for flax seed, and little offering; we continue to quote at $2.

TALLOW—Rendered 7¾ to 8 cts.

WILLOWS—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY—Highwines, in a jobbing way, 92@93 cts—an advance.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 15, 1872.

Trade in petroleum continues quiet, and about the only new feature to notice, is that the market is reported a shade firmer. Crude $3.52½@$3.55, with a sale of 1,000 bbls reported at $3.55. Refined, as compared with Saturday, is without quotable change; July, 21¾@22; August, 22⅝; September 22¾. Oil barrels unchanged; $1.70 for country, and $1.80 for city.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R. L. Irwin & Co., 360 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Rfg. Co., 578 bbls to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 938

OIL SHIPMENTS PER PENNSYLVANIA, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE R. R. CO.

Central Rfg. Co., 775 bbls to S. Fancher & Co., Baltimore.

WEST PENN.

Ralston & Waring, 350 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Radiant O W, acct. H. W. Stephenson	456	Eagle O W, acct. H. W. Stephenson	164
Eagle O W, acct. H. W. Stephenson	394	Citizens O W, acct. Fisher Bros	468
Cosmos O W, acct. H. McKelvy	450	Vesta O W, acct. H. McKelvy	240
Pegrees O W, acct. Duncan & Y	1060	American O W, acct. Duncan & Y	1060
Standard O W, acct. Duncan & Y	74	Commercial O W, acct Fisher Bro	228
Eagle " " H. W. Stevenson	394	American " "	160
Citizens O W, acct. Thos King	313	Fairview O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	314
Model " " J. Bushnell	939	Total	5971

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY July 15, 1872.

CATTLE.

Sadler, Havens & Co., Bridgeport	1 car	C. M Himes, Canal Dover	1 "
P. Dillon, Bellaire	2 "	R. Evans, "	1 "
Jacob Needy, Mansfield	3 "	W. C. Mahoim, "	1 "
O. Crawford, "	1 "	H. Patterson, "	1 "
A. Campbell, Salem	1 "	Geo. Keeler, Damascus	1 "
C. P. Laiblin, Canton	1 "	A. F. Wolfe, Orrville	1 "
W. Barron, Loudonville	1 "	J. Cullen, Indianapolis	1 "
S. Marks & Bro, Chicago	1 "	J. Schamberg "	1 "
M. Varner, "	1 "	Keefer & Beyer, "	1 "
W. Moonshine, "	1 "	S. Krause, "	1 "
Holmes & H, "	1 "	L. Schamberg "	2 "
Total	35		

In addition to the above, there was one car brought over from East Liberty, and fully three loads drove in from the adjoining country, making 38 cars in all, or, counting 18 to the car, 684 head. While there were but a few really prime cattle, the average quality was considerably better than it was last Monday, as there was an increased number of medium to good and fewer scalawags. Trade was generally reported very dull. The market opened hard and dragged all the way through; butchers generally bought sparingly, the hot weather restricting their sales of fresh meat; and, besides they soon discovered that the supply would be in excess of the demand, hence, they were very "bearish," and it is probable that, taking the quality into consideration they bought for less than they paid last Monday.

Of the thirty-eight cars on sale, 15 cars were from Chicago, 19 were from Ohio, 1 from Indiana, and the balance from Pennsylvania: Chicago cattle were scarcely of as good quality as usual, while those from Ohio were better—there were several lots of very good from the last named State. As already intimated, prices were scarcely up to those of last Monday: there were but very few sales at 7 cts, and nothing but the very best brought that figure; good to prime may be quoted at 6¼ to 6¾, and fair to medium at 5½ @ 6. Common green slippery cattle sold at from 4 to 5 cts, according to quality and condition. Some of the regular dealers alleged that they lost money to-day, while others claimed that they barely got out with a whole skin. There were more outside drovers in to-day than there has been for several weeks, and this, of course, made it all the worse for the regulars.

Rothehilds & Kauffman sold one car of mixed Ohio stock at 4¾ to 5¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 41 head of Belmont county stock, on commission, at 4.50 to 6.25.

L. Rothehilds sold one car from Chicago at 6 6¼; one car of mixed Ohio stock for Head at $5.25 to 5.85; one extra bullock weighing 1725 lbs at 7¼.

Jacob Lobman, one car from Chicago, sold 13 at 5 to 6 cents; balance left over.

Jacob Schamberg two cars good butcher stock from Chicago at 5½ to 7 cents.

S. Lowenstine sold 13 green slippery steers for Craig, of Mercer county, at $4.70 to 5.50; 5 prime Ohio steers, at $6.30.

M. Varner, one car of fair to prime butcher stock from Chicago, at 5¾ to 6¾.

Sadler, Havens & Co., one car common cows and steers at 4 to 5¾; one car of good to prime Ohio, at 5¾ to 6½; one load fine Chicago at 6 to 6¾.

Keefer & Beyer sold 25 butcher stock at 5½ to 7 cents; reports having made no money.

Holmes & Hunser sold 22 head from Chicago at 5 to 6¼.

Jas. Hanlin, 18 head or Washington county stock at 4¾ to 5¾.

Orr, Williams & Loughrey, sold one car of mixed stock from Licking county, Ohio, at 4¾ to 6 cents; one load of good to prime from same county, at 5.87½ to 6.50.

Wm. Moonshine, one car butcher stock from Chicago, at 5¼ to 6¼ cents.

Jacob Needy sold 3 loads of fair to prime Ohio steers at 5½ to 7 cents.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., one load common Cherokees at 4 to 4¾.

S. Marks & Bro., sold 3 cars of butcher stock at 6 to 6½ cents; one car left over.

Sol. Traunman sold 28 head of Chicago stock at 6 to 6¾.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 57 head good to prime Ohio butcher stock, at $5.50 to 6.87½.

Carr & McAllister sold 13 head of Ohio steers for W. C. Mahoim, at 6 to 6¼; one car good Indianas for John Cullen at $6.30 all around; 35 head mixed stock from Belmont county, at 4¾ to 5½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on sale to-day was unusually small, footing up in all about 850 head, but little over half the number last Monday and as might be expected, with this largely decreased supply, and an average demand, trade was more active, which is evident from the fact that the pens were pretty well cleared by 9 o'clock A. M., and prices as compared with last Monday ruled a shade higher. Lambs are reported as having brought 7½ to 9c per lb head more and, there was perhaps more than that difference in Sheep. There were some of the latter sold at $6 to $6.35 per cwt for extra, and from that down to $2.50@3.00 per cwt. Lambs brought from $2 to $4.50 per head.

J. F. Neeley sold 24 good to prime coarse wool sheep at $4 to 5.50; and 60 lambs at $2 to $4.

F. Kraus sold 52 prime Mercer Co. Sheep, averaging 105 lbs, fine wool, at an average of $6.35.

Boyer & Nagle sold 65 extra lambs weighing 65 lbs, half bred Canada, at $4.50.

Neeley & Fairley reports 138 from Armstrong; 69 lambs at $3.25 to 3.60; 69 sheep at $3.00 to 4.50.

Burton Bro. sold 57 Butler county sheep at $2.50 per head.

Neeley & Liebler sold 35 Butler county sheep at $2.50 per head.

F. Hector sold 55 common to fair Ohio fine wool stock at $2.75 to $4.50 per head.

Keefer & Campbell sold 68 fair to good Lawrence sheep at $4 to 5.50 per cwt, and 112 lambs from same county, at $2 to 3.50.

C. Thompson sold 50 head, averaging 105 lbs to F. Kraus, at 6 cents; also 150 head not quite so good, weighing 95 lbs at 5¾ cts.

Wm. Humes sold 63 Butler county lambs at $2.50 to 3.50 per head.

Gus. Farien sold 51 common Beaver county sheep at $2 to $3 per head.

World Markets.

NEW YORK.—We clip the following from the Shipping List. The market for Domestic Fleece remains quiet, the necessities of neither buyer nor seller being sufficiently exigent to cause a relaxation of views necessary to impart tone and spirit to trade. Our advices from the West are to the effect that there has been no modification of views among farmers, 60@65 cents still being the asking prices in Ohio. Some sales have been made in Albany at 65 cents for good State Fleece, but this appears to be a flight above the ideas of manufacturers, and market prices can scarcely be said to have been definitely established. Texas and California Wool is now in good supply, but business is rather sluggish. The sales comprise 5000 lb Georgia Fleece at 53 cents; the washed do., 50; 30000 lb. scoured Fleece, $1.05; 2000 lb. Texas Fleece, 50 cents; 16,000 lb. ordinary do., 30@35½; 30 bales California Fall clip, 26; and 2500 lb. scoured California, 80. In Foreign Wool business has also been light, but at full prices, the advices from London in regard to the public sale there continuing favorable.

BOSTON.—The *Shipping List* says: "In the Wool trade there is very little improvement to notice, and both in the interior and on the seaboard, buyers are not disposed to operate to any extent. With some 25,000,000 lb. of Foreign, now in bond at the principal ports, and large arrivals of Foreign expected during the next three months, from the purchases at the London sales, manufacturers are disposed to hold back as much as possible, and very generally decline paying the extreme prices asked for the new clip of the West. Australian, Port Philip and New-Zealand have been selling at 55@60 cents, with an occasional sale of Delaine and Combing and very light and choice Clothing at 63@65 cents per lb. Pulled Wool ranges from 40 to 70 cents for super and X; and for Fleece prices are nominally 60@70 for Michigan and Ohio X and XX. The market is well supplied with California, but the stock is held above the views of buyers."

SAN FRANCISCO.—The *Bulletin* of 2d inst. says: "One of our Wool firms closed an important transaction on Saturday. The sale aggregates 340,000 lb., and is the largest made in several weeks. The terms are withheld, but are supposed to be about 30 cents. Some small lots of very fancy clips have been sold as high as 45 cents, but the price for average shipping grades seems to be 35@40. We look for some activity this month. The last two steamers from Oregon brought heavy consignments—one 500 bales and the other 1000 bales. The subsequent receipts from that source will be light. Most of the Wool was purchased by speculators several weeks ago, at prices much higher than those now ruling here. These parties will ship this Wool East, rather than try to sell in this market. A considerable quantity of Wool is expected from Humboldt county by the next steamer."

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Pgh Forge Iron Co	3	Brown & Co	1
J Painter & Son	6	G. W. Hailman	5
Jno. Moorhead	1	Nimick & Co	8
Graff H & Co	5	J. Wood Son & Co	1
Total	45		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger B Co	19	Lucy Furnace	5
McKnight & Co	2	Hussey W. & Co	2
J. A. Brown	1	Isabella Furnace	23
Pgh Forge & Iron Co	3	Lewis O & P	3
Total	58		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 15.—5 P. M.—Consols 92½@92 5-20's '62, 91¼; '65, 92½; '67, 91¾; 10-40's, 90.

FRANKFORT, July 15.—5-20's '62, 96¼.

PARIS, July 15.—Rentes 54f 45c.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Cotton quiet: middling uplands 10¾d; Orleans 11½c; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and exportation 3,000. Red winter wheat 12s 2d. Flour 27s 6d. Corn 26s 3d. Cheese 52s. Cumberland middles 46s; short rib middles 31s 6d.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Cattle: total receipts for the week 7,600 against 8,500 the week previous; on sale to-day, 700 head, viz.: 160 at Communipaw, 127 at One Hundredth street, and 40 at Weehawken; market dull and prices rather lower; there was a better average quality and they brought about the same prices of 7¾@7¾c, the extreme average being 11½c; the decline is equivalent to ¼@½c; still prime beeves brought good prices, as 4 cars choice Illinois of 1,574 cwt sold at 12¾@12¾c; all weighed 1,574 lbs per cwt: 4 cars Ohio, 83 cwt, 12@12½c; 10 cars Kentucky, 8 cwt, 11½@12½c; 9 cars Texans, 53 cwt, 9c; 5 cars prime Texans, 10,000 lbs, 12c; 50 lbs per cattle above 7¾c sold. Sheep: total 21,700, against 19,700 last week; good sheep scarce, in demand and worth 6½c; a few lots reached 7c. Lambs abundant and lower, or 9@12c; 1 car procurs Delaware Co., of 57 lbs, sold at 11c; a car Canada 60 lbs, 11¼c; a car Maryland 52 lbs 11½c; a car 84 lbs Ohio sheep 6¼c; a car good do 85 lbs 6¾c. Hogs: 31,300, or 1,000 less than the previous week; 60 cars to-day; market firm; 5½@6c for dressed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Beeves very dull this week; lower; sales of 2,400 extra Pennsylvania and western drovers at 7¼@7¾c; fair to good at 7c; common 5@5½c. Sheep fair demand; sales of 14,000 at 5@6¼c. Hogs unchanged; sales of 3,400 at $6.25@6.75.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Cotton nominal; middling uplands 23¾c. Ex. M. King's superfine western and State $5.25@5.65; good to choice $6.40@7.30; extra Ohio $6.40@8.40. Rye flour steady at $4.10@5. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull at 92¾c. Rye steady at 72½c. Barley Milwaukee $1.53; winter red western $1.65. Rye steady; western afloat 77c. Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn quiet; steamer western 39@60c; sales at 62c; western 62c. Oats quiet and steady; western 43@44½c; Ohio 46c. Eggs dull and unchanged. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee dull: Rio, 16¼@19½c. Sugar in moderate request; fair to good refining at 8¾@8⅝c. Cuba, 8½@9¼c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet at 8¾@9¼c. Petroleum: crude, 12c; refined, 22@22½c. Turpentine dull at 47@47½c. Provisions.—Pork quiet; mess, $15.80; prime, $12.25 @12.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firmer; hams, 10@14c; shoulders, 5¼@5¾c; middles quiet. Lard steady. No. 1 to prime new, 8¼@8⅝c; old, 9½c; kettle, 9¾c. Butter dull; western, 10@16c. Cheese unchanged at 7@10½c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Flour quiet; moderate inquiry; low exports; superfine choice spring extras $6.25@7.00; superfine $2.75@4.00 for poor to good. Wheat firm: $1.25½ cash; $1.10@1.19¾ seller August; $1.09¼ seller year. Corn firm; good demand; 41¾c fresh; 41¾c seller July; 42¾c seller August; 43¾@44c seller September; rejected 39c. Oats quiet; 26¼@26¼c cash; 26@26¾c seller August. Rye firm and steady; fair demand at 59½@60c. Barley firm; 56c bid; 57c asked; new September No. 2 at 44c; No. 3 at 40@41c. Provisions: pork steady, closing sales at $14.50 account; $14.62½ seller July. Lard dull; winter held at 9c; summer 8c. Sugar cured hams strong and higher; sales at 10c. Meats firm and nominally unchanged; sales 160,000 shoulders cash half August 5¼c; short ribs held at 6¾@7c. Whisky dull and easier at 87½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Flour steady with a moderate demand at $7@7.50. Wheat steady and moderate demand; old $1.40@1.47; new $1.35@1.40. Corn: demand fair and market firm at 50@51c. Rye dull and unchanged. Oats dull and nominal at 30@36c. Groceries in good demand and firm. Oils steady. Eggs: demand good at full prices at 14c. Pork: demand good at full prices for city and held at $15.00; regular nominal at $12.50@13.00. Lard dull and prices a shade lower; summer 7¾@7¾c; steam 8¾c; kettle 8¾c. Bulk meats: demand active and prices advanced at 5½@5¾c; sales at 5½c; bulk sides clear rib held at 7c; clear 7¼c. Bacon: demand active at 8½c; clear rib 8c; clear 8¼c. Hogs dull and unchanged at $4.10@4.50. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at 87c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; choice white $1.80@1.85; fair to prime $1.70@1.75; amber $1.75@1.79; good to prime red $1.65@1.75. Corn quiet; mixed western 61@62c. Oats firmer; mixed 40@41c; white 43c. Rye dull at 60@70c. Provisions very strong; mess pork firm at $14. Bulk shoulders 5¼c; bulk sides 7c; bulk sides clear rib 7½c; held 5¾@6c higher. Bacon: shoulders 6½c; sides 8c; sides clear rib 8½c. Hams: sugar cured 15c. Lard firm at 9@9½c. Western butter quiet; choice 17c. Whisky dull at 92c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—Flour dull; jobbing superfine $4.75@5.00; X $5.50; XX $6; XXX $6.50@7.50; extra to choice family $8.00@9.75. Corn quiet; mixed 57@58c; white 72c. Oats firm; 42@45c. Pork firmer; mess $13.25. Bacon firm: 6¾@6¾@8¾@9¼c. Hams, S. C., 14¾@15c. Lard dull; tierce rangers 9c; refined 9½@9¾c; kegs packers 10c; refined 10¼@10¾c. Coffee quiet; 17@19¼c. Sugar firm; fully fair 10c. Whisky 88@90c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota $7.00@8.25; Pennsylvania and Ohio $8.25@9.00. Wheat held higher; red $1.70@1.75; amber $1.80; white, $1.85. Rye firm; 68@70c. Corn firmer; yellow 63@64; mixed western 62c. Oats firmer; white 42@43c; mixed 41c. Pork dull; $14. Lard 9@9¼c. Petroleum crude 15¾c; refined 21¾@22c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm and higher; No 1 red winter $1.65; No 2 red winter held at $1.55. Corn in fair demand and market firm; high mixed 51c; low 50c. Oats in good demand at full prices; No 1 State 35c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged in every respect.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENN, July 15.—2 cars lumber, W Anshutz & Co; 1 do do lumber, N Van Kirk, 1 do do, Murdock & H; 16 bbls whisky, H Evert; 1 car sheet iron, Rogers & B; 75 sheep, W B Neeley; 84 do do, John F Neeley; 70 bbls salt, Dilworth Bro; 10 do do, R Carson.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, July 15.—1 car clay, Star Fire Brick Co; 1 car lime, Henderson; 34 beef hides, Stimples & Day; 1 box mdse, Johnston C & Co; 39 sks oats, McElroy & Dickson; 54 cars coal, S M Keir; 30 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 55 slabs marble, S Davidson, 1 car lbr, Chaut Lake Ice Co; 5 cars i sione, Shoneberer B & Co; 4 do do, Carnigie & K; 1 car 1 stone Isabella Furnace.

ALLEGHENY STATION, July 15.—1 car lumber, J A Lewis; 2 do lime, Shinn & Co; 1 car lumber, Mullen S & Co; 1 do do, 8 Smith; 1 bbl eggs, J Hubert; 1 bx augurs, W & J Carson; 15 bbls apples, F Owens; 100 bbls flour, R Knox & Son; 4 cars stoves, J M Keemphill; 20 sks flour, Bickfield & N; 20 do do, 5 bbls do, P Reilley; 1 bbl eggs, B Cacou; 1 car stoves, C A Wunnicable; 1 do do, F Ruppert; 35 hides, 6 bales do, Lappe & H.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY July 14.—30 sks tobacco, Wm Bingham; 200 sks mail, Fraunheim & V; 230 do do, Henry Wilhelm; 1 car hay, Scott & G 1 do corn A J. Hagan; 15½ butts tobacco, Carter B & Co; 19¾ do, 2 pkgs do, Allen & Co; 5 bbls whisky, Jas G Raible; 4 do do, Fred Sheltes; 1 do do, A Rager; 25 bxs soap, J A Renshaw; 50 do candles, F Sellers; 20 trs hams, Reese Owens, 1 car oats, P Duff & Son; 50 trs hams, J H Parker; 50 do do, Watt L & Co10 tres beef, E H Myers & Co; 3 bbls cabbage, Howard & H; 50 trs hams, J H Parker; 50 do do, Walker C & Co.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R., July 15.—1 car lumber, South Pitts P M Co; 1 car s iron, Malony & L; 1 car lime, J B Lyon & Co; 30 cases matches, T Knoch; 27 bxs s machines, Smith & F; 10 bxs seales, Fairbanks M & Co; 1 car oats, W G Miller; 8 casks ware, H H Fonth; 34 pkgs c tops, Greenland & Son; 13 bdls p paper; Pitts P Mfg Co; 4 bbls s iron, Brown & Co; 16 bbls apples, H Rea & Co; 10 eggs and butter, P Duff & Son; 722 chairs, N Whiting; 79 chairs, A Mills kin; 40 bbls flour, Watt L & Co; 231 sks corn P Duff & Son; 14 bbls g apples, Houck, J & Co; 4 bbls, J A Graff; 10 bbls apples, J O'Brien; 19 bbls apples, Voigt M & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, July 15.—1 case saws, Hubbard L & B; 54 bxs cheese, 1 bbl eggs, 1 bx bacon, Woodworth & D; 1 bbls eggs, Heald C & Co; 2 cars limestone, Graff B & Co; 6 cars hay, J Hipley; 1 bbl. 1 bx hams, F Sellers & Co; 5 bbls japan, Fahnestock H & Co; 1 coil rope, J Wood Son & Co; 1 car handles, Thos Burns; 4 cases, J mdse, Longsdorf & Co; 30 sks flour, Kimpugh & Co; 20 bbls eggs, W A Graff & Co; 8 bdls irons, Lewis O & B; 10 doz brooms, J A Renshaw; 5 bbls sugar, Arbuckles & Co; 1 bbl eggs, 19 crocks butter, J O'Brien; 25 bbls flour, I J Blanchard; 10 bxs jars, 10 do h ware, Enterprise g Co; 18 bxs jars, J P Smith; 60 do do, Myers & A; 1 bx mdse, J Horne & Co; 26 sks t scraps, 1 bbl glue, W Flaccus; 5 sks rags, Godfrey & C; 5 bales leather, R Fullerton.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was stationary last evening, with 4 feet in the channel. Heavy showers through the day, and if they were general, which is probable, we may look for a further rise; possibly, enough to let out some more coal.

The Exchange, from Cincinnati, is the only arrival we have to report from below, and, as will be seen by card, she is announced to depart again for that port to-day. The Exchange is conceded to be one of the finest low-water boats on the Ohio river, although her capacity is some 700 tons, and she is nearly 200 feet in length, she draws but 17 inches light, and, besides having an elegant cabin, offers superior accommodations for passengers. Capt. Ed. Evans is in command and Mr. J. M. Vandergrift is in charge of the office.

The West Virginia, Capt. Donaldson, is the regular independent Monongahela river packet to-day, leaving promptly at 3 P. M.

—Com. J. W. Kountz was to leave St. Louis for this city on Friday.

—The steamer Huntingdon has taken the place of the Mountain Boy in Gallipolis and Charleston trade.

—The New State collapsed a flue at Wheeling while her boilers were being tested. No one was injured.

—The Parkersburg and Wheeling packet Courier has laid up.

—The Richmond and James Howard will soon inaugurate a line of steamers to run between New Orleans and Cairo. One of the above steamers will leave New Orleans every week during low water.

—Canalboat navigation of the Illinoise River has been suspended for some time.

—At Cairo, Monday, judgement in the amount of $100 was rendered against the Potomac for landing a pauper in that city on the 26th of last month. A man got on board at Vicksburg and paid his way to Cincinnati, but was taken very sick and had to be left in the hands of the city.

—A St. Louis exchange says: "It will be remembered that a suit was instituted some time since, by a lady, against the steamer Minnie, for the recovery of $500, amount said to be the value of a trunk stolen from her while a passenger on the boat. The property has since been found, and an invoice reveals the fact that it is not worth over $50, and would not sell for $25. Had the crunk not been found, the plaintiff would doubtless have got judgment for the full amount claimed. This is the way steamboats have to suffer."

—The genial Captain Van Hook, of the Henry C. Yaeger, will take a trip to Pennsylvania, while his boat makes a trip to New Orleans under the care of Captain John R. Davis.

—The following steamboat sales are reported at St. Louis: The Richmond Transportation Co. purchased the steamer Richmond for $80,000, cash. Messrs. Carter & Conway, of Memphis, Powell & Co., one-fifth; Theodore Lavetlle., one-fifth; John N. Bofinger, one-fifth. The City of Quincy Transportation Company purchased the steamer City of Quincy for $16,000 from the Northwestern Union Packet Company. The Northwestern Steamboat Company purchase the steamer Northwestern for $16,000 from the Northwestern Union Packet Company.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* of Saturday says: At the Carondelet ore-pile lay yesterday the towboats Collier, Hawkeye and Mary Pavage; also a number of barges. Ore is abundant. With

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the country, during the summer months, can have the GAZETTE by mail, at special rates, by leaving their names at our counting room.

Members of the Republican Executive Committee should be prompt at the meeting to-day, as business not only of importance, but a good deal of it, will be transacted. The Chairman desires a full turn out of the Committee.

Fatal Case of Sun-stroke.

On Saturday, William Gray, the man who was sun-struck on Thursday, died at his residence in the rear of No. 14 Strawberry alley. The unfortunate man was unconscious from the time that he was removed to his residence.

Thomas Gillespie, his cousin, who was prostrated by the heat at the same time, and who was on Saturday morning removed to the hospital, is said to be slowly recovering.

Drowned While Bathing.

About six o'clock yesterday morning a youth named Fisher, seventeen years of age, was drowned in the Monongahela river at Lock No. 1. Fisher in company with a party of friends had repaired to the river for the purpose of bathing. The deceased was unable to swim, and having got in deep water he was drowned before assistance could reach him. The river is being dragged for the recovery of the body.

A Serious Fall.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the first accident on the Mount Oliver Inclined Plane took place. A man named John Keefer, while riding on the front platform of an ascending car lost his balance and fell from the vehicle through the trussel work, to the ground. Fortunately the car had not proceeded far at the time of his fall, but even as it was one of his arms was broken, and he received serious internal injuries. He was taken to his house on Josephine street.

Letters Held for Postage July 15th.

S. P. Ross, Smith's Ferry; Pa., 1c; Paul Darling, Parker's Landing, Pa., 1c; E. D. Boyle, Alta City, Utah, 3c; Miss Sadie McClure, Braddocksfield, Pa., 3c; August Risberg, Farmington, Ill., 3c; John Sobolewiski, Baltimore, Md., 3c; J. B. Neiman, Uniontown, Pa., 3c; Miss Florence Weber, Cleveland, Ohio, 3c; C. H. Cutler, Chicago, Ill., 3c; John Breakerron, Smithfield, Pa., 3c; Mrs. K. E. Anawalt, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, 1c.

A Worthy Charity.

Yesterday Mr. Hanrahan, the Cashier of the Bank of Industry on Wylie avenue, handed out Mayor Blackmore $101 which he had collected to be sent to old Mr. Stacks, the father of the murdered policeman, whose means of subsistence have been greatly reduced by the taking off of his son. Clerk Patterson appealed to the afternoon relief of the police in behalf of the aged man and they promptly subscribed $87. This amount, $188 in all, will be sent by the Mayor to the bereaved old man in Ireland.

Teachers Elected.

At a special meeting of the Grant Sub-District School Board, held Monday evening, July 15th, the following teachers were elected:

J. N. Stephenson, Principal. Assistant teachers: Martha Q. Graham, Miss Esther Johnston, Miss Ida F. McClaren, Miss Fannie M. Cougher, Miss Lizzie Crooks, Miss Mattie McClure, Miss Mattie McKnight, Miss Nim. F. Hebron, Miss Jennie Hastings and Miss Mary J. McClain.

A resolution was passed to the effect denouncing as untrue, the statements published in some of Monday's papers.

A Plucky Officer.

Last evening about seven o'clock, two brothers named Barr, got into a fight on Sheffield street, Allegheny, and were conducting themselves in a very disorderly manner by shouting murder, &c. Officer McCurley attempted to arrest them, when one of the men turned upon and drew a revolver as if intending to shoot him. Both, however, did not have the desired effect upon the officer, who drew his mace and brought it down with a sound whack on the head of his assailant. After something of a scuffle the officer succeeded in arresting both the men and placed them in the lock-up.

Malicious Mischief.

On Saturday last a man named Robert McCarty was discharged from the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad for habitual and persistent drunkenness. Instead of seeing in his discharge a warning on his evil habit, Robert appears to have taken consolation for the event at the nearest tavern. While fretting and fuming at the idea of revenge came into his mind and he carried it out he walked to the outer depot, as alleged, deliberately unplaced two or three switches. Luckily the wilful displacement was discovered soon enough to prevent any accident. He was arrested yesterday morning and taken before the Mayor for a hearing, which resulted in his being sent to jail in default of $1,000 bail for trial.

Duty off Tea—A New Tea Store.

It is a subject of interest to the people of these cities that a branch has been established at No. 44 Smithfield street, in this city, of the "*Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.*" Established with a million dollars capital in New York in 1869. The Company has resident purchasing agents in China and Japan. Their teas are procured at the places of their growth, and by means of branch depots at the principal cities of the United States are brought to the very doors of the consumers without the use of middle men, or the cost of any intermediate profit or commission. This desirable arrangement secures the best qualities and all varities of tea and at the lowest possible prices for pure unadulterated teas.

This Company sells exclusively for cash, makes no losses to be made up by increased prices, and thus by reason of these extensive and comprehensive plans and economic rules, are able to defy competition and do those who deal with them a positive favor in the quality and price of their teas.

Mortuary Report.

Report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending July 14th 1872, by order of the Board of Health, by J. Guy McCandless, M. D.

Intemperance, 1; accident, 2; atrophy, 2; cancer, 2; cancer of bowels, 1; cholera infantum, 10; cholera morbus, 1; consumption, 3; convulsions, 1; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1; debility, 3; diarrhœa, 3; disease of the brain, 1; disease of the heart, 4; disease of the lungs, 2; dropsy of the brain, 2; remittent fever, 1, scarlet fever, 1, typhoid fever, 3; inflamation of the bowels, 3; do. of the meningitis, 4 do. of the lungs, 2; do. of the stomach, 2; inanition, 2; kidney's, B's disease, 1; marasmus, 1; measles, 2; paralysis, 1; parturition, 1; premature birth, 1; rheumatism, 1; stricture mesenterica, 1; ulceration of the bowels, 1; whooping cough, 2; still births, 1.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 32; from 1 to 2, 8; from 2 to 5, 1; from 5 to 10, 0; from 10 to 15, 1; from 15 to 20, 1; from 20 to 30, 6; from 30 to 40, 9; from 40 to 50, 9; from 50 to 60, 9; from 60 to 70, 2; from 70 to 80, 3; from 80 to 90, 1.

Males 28, females 37. White 71; colored 1. Total 72.

Mrs. Mary A. S. Cary.

We were called upon yesterday by this lady whom we knew of in former years as the editor of a paper published at Toronto, and afterwards at Chatham, West Canada, in the interests of education among the colored people of the Dominion? Recently she has been successfully employed in teaching at Washington City. She is a well informed, intelligent, and worthy woman, and is spending the period of school vacation in efforts to extend the circulation of the *New Era* published at Washington, edited by the celebrated Fred Douglas, and printed and published by his sons, Douglas Brothers. The *New Era* is edited with marked ability, and is thoroughly Republican. It is designed to make it useful as a National organ of Republicanism, and to extend its circulation in the North, and especially in the South, where it is calculated to promote the success of General Grant in the pending canvas. Mrs. Cary is also authorized to receive contributions towards the expenses of a wide, active distribution for campaign purposes. We commend Mrs. Cary to the favorable consideration of those upon whom she may call, and hope liberal responses will be made to her mission.

Alex. Tindle, Jr.

We always have pleasure in speaking of any of our business houses in reference to which we can say commendatory things without qualification or reserve such a house as that of Alex. Tindle, Jr., No 89 Smithfield street, where is kept at all times one of the largest and best assorted stocks of trunks, traveling bags, ladies satchels, &c., to be found in this or any other western city. The assortment is very complete and embraces all sizes and qualities, some are remarkable for the ingenuity of the maker in devising unusual divisions, and conveniences, and others, such as a traveler can appreciate, others are less elaborate, and others yet are very plain and low priced so that every taste can be suited and those who deal with Mr. Tindle can rely upon a guarantee in his well-known integrity that no fraud or deception will be practiced—that the articles will prove on trial to be exactly what he or his salesmen represent them to be. This, we take it, is a matter of material importance where the purchaser is not a judge and might easily be deceived by superficial appearances. So if you would procure a trunk or traveling bag, or satchel exactly to suit your wants, and at its proper value and no more, call at the store of A. Tindle, Jr., No. 89 Smithfield street and be suited.

Temperance Meeting in East Liberty.

A meeting was held in the M. E. Church, East Liberty, last evening, for the purpose of organizing an Auxiliary Society of the Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance. The meeting was opened with devotional exercises by the Rev. Dr. Davidson, after which Messrs. T. H. Rabe, President, and D. R. Ingram, Secretary of the Central Alliance took charge of, and conducted the meeting. After a few explanatory remarks by Mr. Rabe, Mr. Ingram read the Constitution and Pledge which was fully explained and commented upon. Prof. Wm. Johnson was next introduced, and made a very forcible address, showing what efforts the liquor men are making to organize themselves, to combat this movement, which is satisfactory proof that their fears are aroused, and we should (said he,) as Christians be aroused to a sense of our duty, and with Christ at our head push onward. Mr. Jacob Reese made a short address, setting forth the duties of parents showing an example of Temperance to their children, by taking an active part in effecting the objects of Temperance.

Mr. Robert Carr and others made short addresses. The Pledge secured forty-five signatures. The meeting was entertained with music by Prof. Wm. Johnson.

THE CITY HOSPITAL.

Protest Against its Location in the Sixth Ward—Meeting of Citizens—Resolutions Adopted—Committee to Visit the Board of Health.

In response to a call published yesterday morning, a large number of the citizens of the Sixth ward met last evening at the Ann Street school house for the purpose of taking some action against the purchase of a building in that vicinity for use as a City Hospital or Pest House. On motion of Hugh McMasters, Esq., Mr. I. A. Willis was called to the chair, and Mr. Case was appointed secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to enter public protest against the purchase of the house on Stevenson street—as proposed—for use as a city hospital.

Mr. Hugh McMasters said that he was in full sympathy with the object of the meeting and supposed that it would be proper to hear expressions on it and have resolutions passed expressive of the sentiments of the citizens.

Mr. Samuel Morrow suggested that a committee should be appointed to visit the Board of Health and protest in person against the purchase proposed. On a former occasion prompt action on the part of citizens taken before Councils had prevented the purchase of the Walters Hospital. Now it was again necessary for citizens to act, and by a remonstrance and have it presented to Councils.

It was suggested that the Board of Health has power to purchase where it pleases, and Councils must provide the means. It was therefore necessary to go before the Health Board and stop proceedings there before it may be too late. The summer was somewhat advanced, and for the present season, the Board might erect a temporary hospital on the grounds purchased by the city on Herron's Hill. This is the most elevated position in the city, and as the grounds will not be in use for water works until next year, it might well be temporarily occupied for this purpose, and to no disadvantage or danger to any citizen.

Mr. Tatnal thought that the locality named might not suit wealthy people in that part of the city. He denounced the intention of putting such a hospital in any part of the city, and the citizens ought to protest against it everywhere, but especially in thickly populated places. The Sixth ward suffers enough from nuisances, and ought not to allow this.

Alderman Thomas said that a remonstrance should be sent to Councils, and he believed that, as heretofore, that body would heed the voice of the people.

Mr. W. J. Flinn said he understood that by a recent act the Board of Health could buy where they pleased without reference to Councils.

Mr. Morrow and Mr. Tatnal again protested against the Board taking possession of the ward as they did heretofore, and that the most prompt and decided stand should be taken against it. The last named gentleman said that the Board should be given to understand that the people would not stand it.

Mr. Linderman and other gentlemen spoke on the matter, and Mr. L. said that he understood that the Board had now the law to go where they pleased.

On motion, Messrs. McMaster, Thomas and Case were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, and after a brief absence they reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There is now permanently located in this ward a public hospital, which of itself has, as we believe, been detrimental, if not absolutely fatal to the health of citizens of the ward, and

WHEREAS, During the last hot season the ward was, in addition to that already referred to, afflicted by the introduction into the midst of citizens in the ward, of all the cases of small-pox which were brought under the notice of the Board of Health, and

WHEREAS, This ward has heretofore suffered greatly from pestilence breeding causes within its limits, from the hospitals named, and from the well known Sukes Run and other nuisances; therefore,

Resolved, That we most earnestly protest against the purchase by the Board of Health, within the limits of this ward, of a building for use as a city hospital or pest house, and we will by every means in our power prevent the establishment of such a place in the community.

Resolved, That we notify the Board of Health that we will not, as in the past years, submit to the danger that now imperils this community.

It was moved and carried that a committee be appointed to visit the Board of Health, and on motion of Mr. Robert Fowler, the number of the committee was fixed at thirty.

The chair appointed the following committee: Samuel Morrow, chairman. Alderman H. J. Thomas, Hugh McMaster, George Moffitt, Henry Tatnal, George W. Backofen, Wm. Flinn, John Richardson, Louis Kim, George Linderman, Benjamin Kline, Jr., Florence Kline, Jacob Kiebler, Wm. Fowler, Wm. Reamer, Robert Fowler, Thos. Lloyd, Daniel Kinzer, Henry E. White, Sr., David Hutchison, Christian Bergman, Peter Price, James Meyer, Jr., John Findley, Wm. Griffin, Dr. Daly, Thomas Neely, Robert Bayne. — Kennedy, Otto Helmold.

It was decided that the committee would meet at the school house at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon next.

Adjourned.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

A hearing was had yesterday afternoon before Alderman McMasters in the case of J. Yeager, charged with rape by Rachel Warline.

Burgess Salisbury yesterday held for Court John Jones, Casper Rodenbaugh and John Denning who are charged with larceny by George Loup.

John Wheeler was yesterday morning committed to jail for trial on a charge of burglary preferred by C. P. Brown. Deputy Mayor Nichols was the committing magistrate.

Amelia Nicolson charges Elizabeth Myer with disorderly conduct, before Squire Barker. The parties are sisters-in-law, and a jealousy is alleged to exist, and the accused is charged with following the deponent on the street, etc. Warrant issued.

Barbara Hunt appeared before Squire Kerhan yesterday morning, and charged a young man named Christian Miller with seduction under promise of marriage. A warrant was issued for the young man's arrest.

John Burton and Wm. Lloyd of "Pipetown" were fined $8 each and costs by the Mayor for interfering with Officer Wray, while making an arrest.

Two charges of larceny were brought before Mayor Blackmore against Frank Ford. The first information, John George Lang, charges him with stealing a revolver worth six dollars and a watch worth seven dollars. The second, by Ludwig Johannas, charges him with the larceny of a watch valued at fifty dollars. Hearings were had and the defendant was held for Court on both charges.

Mayor Blackmore had thirteen common cases before him yesterday morning.

William Freeman was sent to the Work House by the Mayor for thirty days for disorderly conduct.

Patrick Sullivan for disorderly conduct was retired for twenty days, and John Murphy for a like term.

On Sunday afternoon officer Trautman attempted to arrest James Richardson, who was conducting himself in a disorderly manner in Allegheny, when two of his companions, Charles Hager and Silas Schfield, attacked the officer, knocking him down and using him very roughly. The officer made an information against them and Mayor Callow issued warrants for their arrest.

Robert Buchanan yesterday had his wife arrested in Allegheny, on a charge of drunkenness.

THE HEMPFIELD ROAD.

Washington County Behind—A Plain Talk to the People.

The people of Washington county have not been so quick to respond to that call for $2,500 as they should towards the completion of the Hempfield Road, and the *Advocate* talks plainly to them in this wise:

"The people of this county are not as anxious for railroads as our western people. Here they will allow a road to stick for the paltry sum of $2,500. It is possible that the laws of this State are not what they exactly should be, but when the great advantage of the road is taken into consideration it should not be allowed to go by default for the lack of such a trifling amount. Those along the line of the road who receive a great benefit from it and are not damaged should be willing to suffer a loss by the road passing through their lands. All property along the line of this road will be increased fifty per cent., and in many instances more; but some people do not look at this side of the picture at all, but hold out with the hope that the Company will pay them a damage rather than change the route. We hope to be the last issue of our paper to be able to say that all difficulties have been removed, and that the engineers are engaged in locating the road.

Major J. A. Stockton.

In our issue of the 15th a local notice of the proceedings against Major J. A. Stockton, appeared as taken from the Vermont *Free Press*, published at Burlington, Vt. In this publication he is represented as Col. of the 18th Pennsylvania Volunteers. For the information of our friends at a distance, we desire to say that this unfortunate man was never in command of any company and never served in any capacity either as common soldier or as an officer in the war. This is all asserted by him. Previous to the war and since, his life has not been in a condition to undertake any business whatever. Since 1861 he has been a charge upon his family and his support entirely dependent upon them, owing to his profligate habits he squandered the property left him by his father who died in 1852, and ever since that time his support was dependant upon his wife and in 1860, by dint of his own voluntary act he became an inmate of the asylum in Philadelphia, Dr. Kirkbride's. Where he remained until 1863 and was placed in the asylum in Harrisburg, Dr. Curwin and thence under the care of Dr. Reed at Dixmont, from which latter asylum he was sent to Brattleboro, Vt., but before his removal to Vt., his mother died and in her will left him just sufficient to keep him and no more. This sum has been placed in the hands of a trustee by Judge Sterrett of this county, before whom he was examined previous to his committal to Vt. His friends therefore feel that great injustice has been done them by publishing the statement made by the Burlington, Vt., *Free Press* as it only gives publicity to a most painful history without any benefit to this most unfortunate man whose only hope of relief depends upon the care of Dr. Rockwell for his restoration to society.

Another Warning.

Yesterday afternoon annother accident occurred from the careless handling of fire-arms, which was fortunately not attended with very serious results. A young man named Charles Hoffman, residing on Twenty-seventh street, East Birmingham, was yesterday afternoon amusing himself by playing with a pistol when the weapon was accidentally discharged. He had supposed that it was unloaded. The ball passed through his right hand inflicting a very painful wound.

NEWS MANUFACTURE.

How it is Done—Interesting Stories Fabricated—Truth the Only Thing Not Thought of—An Unpleasant Sequel Probable.

Yesterday was in every sense a dull day, so far as news is concerned. The public generally do not ascertain the peculiar quietude of the city on any given day, until the time when the daily paper comes to the house, and then its columns, by the lack of local news, prove the scarcity of what reporters call "items," and often the commission of "There's nothing in the paper to-day." The readers of a large daily cannot appreciate the fact that to those who fill its columns this scarcity of news is a matter of much more serious disappointment than even to the readers. When the city is all astir with the excitement of a political campaign, shocked by the commission of some dreadful tragedy, or dressed in the gala garb of some great holiday it is easy to furnish the public with a full paper, and that too, at an outlay of brain power much less than is necessary when news is scarce and unimportant matters have to be dressed up at length.

On a dull day the temptation comes (often with great force) to the mind of a journalist, to give full scope to his imagination, and to draw from it some well constructed story which shall be startling in its details, and readable in its entirety. But even a newspaper man—an honest, upright journalist—has some conscience, and the wish is not allowed to become father to the deed, but is cast aside, and the harder drudgery of searching and hunting for news resumed. An upright journalist refuses to amuse or interest his readers at the expense of others. Unfortunately, however, all newspaper men are not thus conscientious.

Yesterday afternoon the *Evening Leader* contained a very startling story of an elopement in Allegheny. The narrative was given with all the circumstantial surroundings which interest a reader, and as much spice as would make it sensational. Mr. Lappe, a respectable citizen and business man, was stated to have run away with a Miss Atkinson, who is engaged in a sewing machine store in this city. All the preliminaries are adroitly described—the calls upon the young lady, drives to East Liberty, the following of the loving pair by Lappe's partner, and the tender, emotional character of the gentleman. The interesting fact that he purchased a trunk on Saturday receives a lengthy notice, the name of the firm from whom it was purchased being considerately omitted. Miss Atkinson is described in the most gallant manner and at some length, and the announcement is incidentally made that Lappe is a married man, and hints are made at domestic infelicity. The writer kindly apologizes to his readers for not being able to inform them exactly what the friends of the *parties* in the affair are going to do about the matter, as we wish to say by saying that it has created "great excitement."

Thus a first class *Leader* sensational article is made up of nearly half a column in length, which was read by the gossips, talked over by the *little tattlers* and believed by most of those who read it. Thus the seal of disgrace was to be set on the fair name of Miss Atkinson, and the flame of suspicion aroused in the mind of the wife and family of Mr. Lappe. But fortunately the story is false—untrue from beginning to end, a fabrication without the shadow of a foundation, a romance existing only in the brain of the writer.

Unfortunately for the *Evening Leader* Miss Atkinson has not left the city. She attended to her duties in the sewing machine office of Mr. Espy till the time of its closing up on Saturday night; went to work at its opening yesterday morning and remained attending to her business till the store closed last night. Unfortunately for the *Evening Leader* Miss Atkinson has friends who are determined to shield her character and she sends in the following letter, which we venture to publish:

ALLEGHENY CITY, July 15, 1872.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—An item appeared in today's *Evening Leader* where my name appeared as having eloped, etc. The publication will be followed immediately by a suit, which will teach newspapers a lesson that they in future will not attack the good reputation of a sewing machine girl.

MISS ATKINSON.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT ON THE BENCH.

The following cases were disposed of in this Court yesterday:

In the case of Reuben Poles, indicted for assault and battery, with attempt to commit a rape, Frederick L. Lee prosecutor, the jury found a verdict of guilty, and divided the costs between the parties.

In the case of Harry H. McGiffin, indicted for cruelty to animals, a *nolle pros.* was allowed on the payment of costs by the defendant.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed to be entered in the case of Henderson Wilson, indicted for false pretences, Nicholas Muller prosecutor, each party paying half the costs.

Wm. Corless, charged with assault and battery, Francis McCarthy prosecutor, was next tried. Verdict, not guilty.

The next case taken up was that of John Frinefrock. Defendant was charged with passing a forged check for $245 on the Bank of Industry, on Wylie avenue. Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
John Wheeler.	Bridget Fagan.
John M. Eyler.	Geo. Creaks.
Peter McCullough.	Henry Behning.
Edward Merryman.	James Giles, 2 cases.
Richard Coleman.	O. H. Swearingen.
John Cornigh.	James B. Cassiday.
Henry Shields.	Samuel Harris.
Knox Brown et al.	Casper Herman.
Fred. Richter.	David Watkins.
Fred. Bowers et al.	Wm. Walker.
Sam'l J. Teets 2 cases.	John Irwin.
Wm. Puttenburg.	David Ambelm.
Pat Kenny.	Jacob Groves.
John Klepner.	Jos. Witmer.
Eugene McCauley.	

THE CUMBERLAND STRIKE.

The Men Still Hold Out—The Mills Stopped—The Proposition from the Employees —Signs of Weakening in the Men.

Mention has heretofore been made in these columns of the strike among the employees in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company mill at Cumberland, Md., our neighboring mountain town, the eastern terminus of the Connellsville Railroad. The "strike" it was thought would soon be temporary, but it has now continued for several weeks during which the mill has been idle. The mill owners have been firm in their resistance to the strike, but within a day or two more clearly defined their position by the following letter, which was sent to one of the leading strikers.

CUMBERLAND ROLLING MILL, July 15, 1872.

Dear Sir: I would respectfully inform you that if at any time you desire to be employed at the Cumberland rolling mill, you can only be accepted on the terms as prescribed by the Company, which are, and will be, without doubt, just and equitable to all concerned. It is again necessary to repeat that the company will not be controlled by any combination of men as *strikers*, but will at all times, while men are in the service, respectfully consider any communications from them looking to an advancement of their interests. All applications for employment must be made in person. Very respectfully,

THOMAS VENNERS, Sup't.

The effect of this manly and eminently fair declaration has been a great disaster among the strikers, many of whom have expressed their willingness to go to work. It is thought the mill will be in full operation in a few days.

The Depot Difficulty.

The trouble which occurred at the Union Depot on Saturday night between Richard Thompson, a member of Select Council, and the two Germans—John Krause and Frederick Niffemeyger is not yet ended. Yesterday the latter appeared before Alderman Neubert and made an information against Mr. Thompson, charging him with aggravated assault and battery. The men allege that they got into a smoking car which was somewhat crowded, and that when Mr. Thompson came to make room enough for them to sit down, he refused to move an inch. The Germans then remonstrated with him, when, as they allege he put on a pair of knuckles and knocked them down. The Alderman issued a warrant for Mr. Thompson's arrest.

Stole a Skiff.

George Loup lodged an information yesterday before Burgess Salisbury, of Birmingham, against Casper Rodenbaugh, John Denning, John Jones and Martin Rupp, charging them with stealing a skiff from the Birmingham wharf. Loup states that the accused took possession of the boat on Saturday morning, and after considerable search he overhauled them at Beaver Falls, on the Ohio river. They were brought to the city and committed for trial.

The Oldest and Best.

No carriage factory, east or west, has earned a higher reputation for the style, finish, or durability of the work turned out than that of C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street. No eastern made carriage ever brought to this city was finer or better or more elegant in design and finish, than can now be seen at their establishment, made in their own shops. They also keep some of the finest eastern made carriages for sale to such as are prejudiced in favor of such. Their display of fine work is very large and well worth visiting by persons wishing to purchase. T

No More Smokey Chimneys.

The Lothair Ventilator and chimney top is guaranteed to cure all smoking chimneys, call and see it at Lacock, Hazlehurst & Co., No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny city, Allegheny County. T&F

For Style and finish they cannot be excelled —their elegant and dirt cheap summer suits at the Boston one price clothing store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Have you heard the news? They are selling the most stylish summer suits at the most marvellously low prices at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

The Ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well. tf

Beautiful white vests and summer suits at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

If You Want to keep cool, even with the thermometer up among the nineties you can in a measure realize your desires by supplying yourself with a summer suit, find the Boston one price clothing store, No. 95 Smithfield Street.

BUTLER.

A Thriving Town—Business and Railroads —Political.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUTLER, PA., July 15, 1872.

Thinking that a few lines from this part of the State may be acceptable to the readers of the GAZETTE, and wishing the enterprise manifested by our citizens to be known abroad, I will endeavor to give you a few items of local interest concerning our town and vicinity. In the first place I will endeavor to give you an account of our business places, as follows: Six hotels, three banking houses, about a dozen of dry goods stores, nearly the same number of grocery and provision stores, three drug stores, three jewelry shops, one hardware store, three tin shops, one tobacco store, four saddlery shops, three printing offices—the *Citizen*, *Herald* and *Eagle*, innumerable boot and shoe shops, two barber shops, two marble shops, paint shops; also three grist mills, two large planing mills, two machine shops, one woolen factory, one foundry, two furniture shops, one tannery, one coach factory, one agricultural machine shop, three distilleries, three breweries, &c., &c., all of which seem to be doing a flourishing business. Of the improvements, which are noticeable everywhere, it would be impossible to give an account; new buildings are going up, new streets are being opened, and our handsome large school house is nearly completed, and from present indications the future prospects of the town are very flattering. A gas company has also been organized, and our town will be probably lighted with gas before many months.

Engineers have been busy lately surveying the route for the proposed railroad from Parker's Landing through Butler to Pittsburgh, our citizens have become very much interested on the subject, and the road, if built, could not help but be a paying one. Oil companies are being organized all over the county, but the people here are waiting to see how the Boydstown well turns out. If they find oil there in paying quantities, wells will be sunk here immediately. The crops all look remarkably well; wheat has been cut in many places, and the farmers report a fair yield. The fruit crop will also be very abundant, apples particularly.

The Fourth passed off very quietly here, but little drunkenness and rioting to be seen in town.

In politics the people are very much excited —the Republicans, almost to a man, stand up for Grant, while scores of Democrats express their dissatisfaction at the nomination of Greeley, and say that they will vote for Grant. Greeley's chances for the Presidential chair are surely very thin.

A number of our young men have purchased skiffs to take their fair ones on pleasure trips with, thereby creating a sensation among the ladies, of which Butler can boast of as many pretty ones as any town of its size in the Union. Butler could also be made a fashionable summer resort for the city people if suitable buildings would be erected for the accommodation of guests. We have a mineral spring on the hillside, south of town, the water of which is equal in medicinal virtue to either the Gettysburg or Bedford springs, and is more agreeable to the taste than either of them. But I have already taken up too much of your valuable space.

Yours, etc., H.

AMATEUR JOURNALISM.

The National Press Association—Annual Meeting at Philadelphia—A Successful Gathering—Pittsburghers Honored.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1872.

The Convention of the National Amateur Press Association was held at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, to-day, July 13th, and in point of representation and ability exceeded any previous meetings. The delegates numbered sixty-three, almost every prominent city in the United States having a representative. Pittsburgh turned out the largest delegation of any city, twelve delegates representing its interests. Among the number were George H. Rogers, of the *Pittsburgh Advertiser*, John M. Ayres, Jr., and Samuel F. Kerr, of the *Spectator*, William Monroe, of the *Vade Mecum*, Will Mills and F. A. Hays, of the *Nonpareil*, H. M. Wright, David Maxwell, and T. F. and W. Best.

The meeting was called to order by Vice President McCann, at 10:15 A. M., and the regular order of business was proceeded with. A large number of new members were admitted in the association. Under "reading of reports" a number expressed themselves at not being able to be present; among whom was "Oliver Optic," a member of the association. The Committee on Constitutions reported that they had printed their constitution but that they had been destroyed by the great fire in Chicago.

The election of officers for the ensuing year exciting a great deal of interest, resulted as follows: President, W. H. Downes of Birmingham, Conn.; First Vice President, John A. Fox of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Second Vice President, Prof. Wm. Hyde of Ohio; Third Vice President, Harper of Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer W. S. Miller of New York City, N. Y.; official organ, *North Star*, of Wyliss, Ill.; Secretary. After the election meeting was then open to discussion, and various questions concerning the interests of Amateur Journalism were fully discussed. The question in relation to the establishment of local organizations in different cities, to be recognized as branches of the National Association, was after considerable debating referred to a committee.

The regular order of business being called for, Chas. McCollin of Cleveland, gave an excellent oration on "Amateur Journalism," giving a general history of its past and present, and a prospective view of its future. E. F. Temple recited a very creditable poem on "The Boys of '72." After these performances the meeting adjourned to meet in Chicago a year hence. The members then partook of the annual dinner and speeches, toasts, &c., were given by the members and a general good time enjoyed. The next meeting was a great success and gave fresh inspiration to Amateur Journalism. J. A. F.

Shooting Affray.

Four drunken men, about nine o'clock on Sunday night went to the house of Christian Wagner, who keeps a vineyard in lower St. Clair township and authoritively demanded a bottle of wine. Their order was refused and Mr. Wagneeded to put the men out of the house. They however resisted, and a scuffle ensued in the course of which one of the ruffians drew a revolver, put it to Wagner's head and fired. The ball took effect in the temple and passed downward. The injured man fell to the ground insensible. He was taken into his room and Dr. Woods sent for. The surgeon states that the wound though very severe, is not considered mortally fatal. The ball was extracted from the left ear. The names of the parties have not as yet been ascertained but it is said that they are known to the officers.

Truth and Poetry.

Milton puts into the mouth of Lucifer, in "Paradise Lost," these memorable words—

"TO BE WEAK IS MISERABLE."

Never was a truth more true than this supposed to be wrung from the Arch-fiend on his impotence and agony. Every victim of nervous debility, or of that depressing languor, which is one of the accompaniments of dyspepsia and biliousness, can testify to the misery of mind and body which they involve. The motive power of the system is partially paralyzed, the mind is haunted by anxiety and fear; and the sufferer is as incapable of applying himself energetically to any kind of business as if he were under the benumbing influence of catalepsy. This terrible mental and physical condition need not, however, be endured for forty-eight hours by any human being. PLANTATION BITTERS is a delightful specific for all the torments which a deranged stomach, a disordered liver, and shattered nerves, superinduce. T-TH-S&S

From Professor Tyson, of Maryland.

An examination of Munson's Copper Tubular Rod has satisfied me that it will prove a more effective protection than any other rod that has come under my notice.

It has been fully proven that the conducting power is *far* superior to that of Iron; and the form of your rod is such as to furnish a large amount of surface. This is an important improvement, because it is an established fact that the electric fluid does not pass through the mass of metal, but along the surface.

I am of the opinion that the Munson Copper Tubular Rod, when well put up and extended into the earth so as to reach the depth of permanent moisture, cannot fail to afford sure protection from damage by lightning.

PHILIP T. TYSON,

Formerly Maryland State Chemist and Geologist.

Manufactured by Lockhart & Co., 234 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh. T&TH.

Just think of it. You can get an elegant duck linen vest for one dollar at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Greeley and Gratz Brown, and all who participated in the gathering at Baltimore, can prepare themselves for a vigorous campaign by first calling at Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s, southwest corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, and supplying themselves from the elegant stock of clothing which they will there find on hand—all the latest styles in color and material, and of the best finish.

Drop in to-day and get a summer suit—any style you wish—at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

If you haven't already supplied yourself, do so at once. There is an immense stock on hand of the nobblest summer suits at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

The Goods are all as fresh as violets in springtime. No old truck to work off at the Boston one price clothing store, No. 95 Smithfield Street.

The Summer is not yet over. There will be many hot days yet, and you ought to have a summer suit. There is no use now when you can get them so cheap at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

THE Boston *Advertiser* says: "Step by step, and under the most contradictory pretexts, Mr. Greeley and the Republicans who act with him have come to this result. Protesting at first against certain minor faults of administration, they have exaggerated for a purpose, they worked themselves up to the pitch of declaring hostilities against the Republican party itself; and as the prospect of power opened more clearly to their view, they openly sought the alliance which the Baltimore convention will consumate to-morrow. It will pass into history as the most mercenary and most dangerous political combination with which the people of this country have had to contend—mercenary in its methods and its objects, a coalition for power without agreement upon or reference to any principles on which it should be administered—dangerous because it has enlisted and will be controlled, North and South, by men who have resisted at every stage, in legislation, on the stump, or in battle, every essential measure on which the freedom, the security, and the credit of the Government now rests."

BREVITIES.

YESTERDAY was the first day for dog muzzling.

THE Mayor yesterday held the Friendship grove rioters for Court in $1,000 bail each.

THE Board of Managers of the Catholic Orphan Asylum have decided to hold no more "Orphan's Fairs."

JOHN CHORCH, the assessor of Allentown borough, on the South Side, has finished his labors, returning 241 resident taxables.

THE internal revenue on the sales of tobacco ceased on July 1st, and after August 1st no tax will be imposed on sales of liquors.

SEVERAL important and desirable improvements will be made in the Pittsburgh Opera House during the recess, which commenced yesterday.

THE United States Courts will be in session in Erie during this week. The attachees of the Court left this city at an early hour yesterday morning.

ON Saturday evening Miss Helena Mulhattan was elected Principal of the Etna Public Schools. There were eleven applicants, ten gentlemen and the successful lady.

THE report of the Board of Managers of the Catholic Orphan Asylum has been published. The statement shows the institution to be in a very flourishing condition.

BURGESS SALISBURY has removed his office to Carson street, near Fourteenth street, Birmingham, where he has fitted up neat and comfortable quarters, for the transaction of public business.

THE band of the French Garde Republique will give two concerts in this city shortly. This organization has created the greatest enthusiasm in Eastern cities and is said to be the finest military band in existence.

A FIGHT occurred in the saloon of Henry Bentz on Liberty street, yesterday afternoon between four men named William Bell, Lewis Williams, William Graham and John Finney. The Mayor fined the first two $25 and the others $1 and costs.

THE Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance held a regular weekly meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms yesterday morning, but transacted no business of special importance, further than arranging for the organization of more auxiliaries.

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Yours, etc., H.

GENERALITIES.

CALIFORNIANS worth $50,000 live in shanties.

DIPLOMACY in France costs England one-third more than it does America.

A DOZEN Democratic papers in Texas repudiate Greeley and Gratz Brown.

IN every State in the Union except Kansas a mother has no legal control over her children.

FROM five to ten thousand persons daily avail themselves of the public baths in New York City.

ONE HUNDRED and thirty baskets of natural flowers hung from a baleony of one of the Long Branch hotels.

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